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CAMPAIGN POINTERS

"ANARCHIST" SCARES A STALE GAME—WHERE HEARST ESCAPES ATTENTION—BUSINESS "INTEGRITY" AND DESTROYING EVIDENCE—DOWIE'S SUCCESSOR COVERED WITH SIN—HEARST EXPOSURE OF FORAKER MEANT TO HELP TAFT.

The alleged plot against King Alfonso which was recently with so much hullabaloo "unearthed" at Biarritz, has been found to be a pure fiction of sensation seekers, and the Spaniard Canatrava who was seized, called an "Anarchist" and thrown into jail has been honorably released. McParland would never make such blunders.

Hearst is very explicit in his proofs of the payments made by the Standard Oil to the Republican Senator Foraker for his good services. Not at all explicit, in fact, silent is Hearst upon the payments he is himself receiving from the Republican party to make it appear that the Standard Oil is at outs with the Republican party.

Were it not that the pretence is "too thin," Taft, a fat man who must have difficulty to keep his buttons from bursting under normal conditions, must be having the time of his life to keep his buttons from flying in all directions as he hears Hearst declare that "the Standard Oil, whipped out of the Republican party, is now sheltered by the Democrats"!

In Kansas City the Taft retainers are to parade as Indians, in war-paint and feathers. For advocates of a candidate who stands for the continuance of a system of incessant war and turmoil, nothing could be more appropriate.

"I burned my stenographic notes," admits the official stenographer of the Southeastern Freight Association. Can it be that these railroad records were destroyed because they contained such a mass of virtuous doings and sayings that this sinful world would reel with dizziness at their unusualness? On the contrary, they can only have been put to the flame to conceal some gross act of irregularity on the part of the dictators of these notes. There goes another rosette on the casket of "business morality."

Like master, like man. The American Steel Foundries didn't tell their workingmen they had to vote for Bryan. They just dropped into the pay envelopes little slips lyingly telling the men that they "had been out of work for a long time because of the hostile attitude of the administration." Likewise Gompers, the tool of these and all the other capitalists. He didn't tell the unions they had to vote for Bryan. He merely sent them circular letters denouncing the Republicans, and telling how sweetly the Democrats had smiled on him. The tool fits the hand of its user.

"We view with alarm," as the doughty spellbinder says, the sudden and evident desire on the part of the old parties to denude themselves of all their leading campaign lights. With Taft throwing out Foraker because of his dealings with Standard Oil; with Mack throwing out Haskell for the same cause; with Roosevelt throwing out Du Pont, whose powder company is under investigation by the Department of Justice — with all this, where, oh, where will it end?

Did Foraker learn from Hillquit, or is it an instance of like conditions producing like results when Foraker poo-poohs the idea of his having been corrupted by "so small a bribe"?

Dowie's successor to the purple of Elijah, Voliva, announces his speedy descent upon Chicago in a whirlwind of reform. Zion City's director would better stay home and clean up the Oil at home before he tackles the mud abroad. His hammer and tongs denunciation of Judge Landis as one of the greatest sinners in Chicago points to a dripping bunch of Rockefeller stock among Zion's holdings. There is a place waiting for those who make long prayers with their mouths while grinding the faces of the poor with their hands, and Oil will only help to heat the flames there.

The 20,000 conceded idle men in Cincinnati are making the Ohio Republican politicians worry sorely over the outcome of the campaign. But why should they have to go to Cincinnati for cause for worry. There are 20,000's upon 20,000's of men out of work all over the country, and not only in Cincinnati.

If an eagle were to drive a hawk off from its prey, only to find that prey to be a ferret or a weasel who refused to be preyed on and was quite capable of taking care of itself, Mr. Eagle would be in the fix of the Japanese manufacturing class to-day. Having practically shooed the United States out of the Chinese markets in order to enjoy them itself, this class now finds the Chinese preparing to build up their own industrial system.

Things are certainly progressing—revolutionward. First Preston was thrown into prison for defending his life while engaged in a perfectly lawful act, picketing. By that decision, this lawful act, picketing, was outlawed. Now C. A. Moore, a rich Brooklyn clubman and friend of the late McKinley, threatens to go armed, in his auto, against "officious constables." Should some constable attempt to prevent Moore from violating the speed laws, the officer may have to defend himself as Preston did. Then will the performance of one's legal duties be also outlawed, and another instance of shamelessness piled on the breaking camel's back.

Does the Hearst attack on Foraker seem an attack on the Republican party? It isn't. The cartoons depicting Roosevelt as chuckling over the affair put the matter straight. Hearst's move is a play to drive off the antagonistic Foraker to the greater glory and surer election of Taft. Whence this solicitude for Taft's election?—So that Bryan may be all the surer snowed under, get his political quietus, and open the way to Hearst's presidential nomination by the Democracy in 1912.

The answer of Attorney General Bonaparte to Bryan, that he has not prosecuted the Steel Trust because he "has no information that the Steel Trust has violated any Federal statute," is a soaker—but not where it was intended. Where it really soaks Bryan is in his claim that "enforce the Constitution and all will be well." The Attorney General shows that the crimes of the Steel Trust, such as robbing and slaying in hot metal its employes, are not touched by the Constitution. It will take a Social Revolution to change that.

The same papers which devoted many columns to the N. Y. State labor law when it was passed, give now not a line to the annual report of the Bureau of Factory Inspection, rendered in accordance with it. Good reason why! The Bureau's report records flagrant violations of the law, so flagrant that 659 of them were discovered in eleven months. Among the crimes committed against the workers were, in the order of frequency: violation of the 8-hour law, illegal employment of children; violation of the restriction of women's hours; violation of restriction of the hours of male minors; failure to provide water closets for employes; failure to safe-guard machinery; and disregard of scaffolding laws. No wonder not a word is said of these facts in the press controlled by the violators of the law themselves.

"To introduce a jury trial between a final [injunction] order and its enforcement would so hamper the administration of justice as to make the courts a laughing stock," quoth Secretary Taft at Chicago on the 23rd inst. As if the courts are not a laughing stock already. Has Taft never heard the strains of "Five to Four," that eloquent ditty sung in Washington last April satirizing the Supreme Court? Its last stanza runs (for Taft's identification):

"A law to safeguard human life,
To care for orphan and for wife;
Ah! judges on that will agree!
But there's the record—look and see—
'Five to four!'"

A corpse in Waterbury, Conn., denies it is dead, and sat up in bed to prove it. That is what capitalism will attempt to do when the day comes to bury it. And it will succeed, too, unless the funeral be conducted by a sound political organization and a sound industrial union, working shoulder to shoulder to pile on the sod.

PRESTON, OR DEBS

The plentifulness of tickets at the disposal of the electorate, and from which to choose, should not be a cause for confusion; on the contrary, it should help the electorate to make an intelligent choice.

Standing before the tickets of Taft, the Republican; Bryan, the Democrat; Watson, the Populist; Chafin, the Prohibitionist; Hisgen, the Hearst Independence League; besides Gillhaus (S. L. P.) as Preston's proxy and Debs (S. P.), every intelligent lover of his kind will divide the batch into two sets—

One set will consist of Taft, Bryan, Watson, Chafin and Hisgen.

The other set will consist of Preston and Debs.

The ticket headed **Taft** represents the existing order of disorder and rapine. It is the consistent and intelligent (if social crime can at all be intelligent) posture of those who hold the human race consists of sheep to be devoured and vultures to do the devouring. It is the consistent posture of those who uphold capitalism, and, as a logical sequence, are ready to uphold and promote all the iniquitous institutions that capitalism is bound to develop. It is the logical posture of the Trust that crushes, and the political State that enacts legislation to promote and safeguard the crushing of the people. In short, it is the logical posture that recognizes war as the normal condition of mankind, and a condition from which there is no escape.

The ticket headed **Bryan** also represents the existing order of disorder and rapine—with this difference, that it seeks to pad the yoke that galls. It is the inconsistent and unintelligent posture of the social tinkerer. It is the unintelligent posture of either visionaries who know their ship is sinking and imagine the pumps can do faster work than the rotten timber can undo, or of more than visionaries—the class that Louis XV. of France was a type of: the class that knows there is no help and complete wreck is inevitable, but, with Louis XV., say placidly: "After me, let the deluge come!"

The ticket headed Watson likewise represents the present order of disorder and rapine, but, differently from the Taft ticket, it would not have things continue in that way; and, differently from the Bryan ticket, it does not propose to tinker institutions. It proposes to tinker the tinkerers. It is a freak ticket of freaks.

The ticket headed Chafin differs in no fundamental particular from the Taft, Bryan or Watson tickets. The capitalist system is its basic principle, as it is basic with the others. That ticket differs from the others in that it symbolizes the mental make-up of those well meaning social mischief-makers whom the Prophet well exposed as seekers after peace when there was no peace to be found, and criers for peace when there was no peace possible. The Prohibitionist is not totally blind. He sees war, social war all around him, yet he seeks for peace in the chaos. In this dilemma, and endeavoring to reconcile his contradictory posture, he hits upon the baldest of theories, the theory that liquor is the cause of the war—a theory that can not stand a minute's scrutiny.

The ticket headed Hisgen, exactly like all the others, is planted upon the capitalist system. What distinguishes it from its capitalist compeers is that it ignores the principle that there are two distinct epochs in social systems—one epoch, the epoch when a social system is moving toward its maturity, and when reforms are possible and useful; and the other epoch, the epoch when a social system has its maturity behind it, at which epoch reforms work like plasters on a wooden leg. The Independence party deals in plasters for wooden legs.

Each of these tickets the lover of his kind, if he is a well informed man, will cast aside.

He can not accept the Taft ticket principle that the law of the jungle is mankind's lot.

He can not accept the Bryan ticket principle that the capitalist ship is bailable; nor the alternative principle of letting things go to the dogs, "it will last his time."

He can not accept the Watson ticket principle of tinkering upon tinkerers; he recognizes that, not the tinker's tool, but the axe is needed, and that the axe must be applied deeper down.

He can not accept the Chafin ticket principle of chasing after the will-o'-the-wisp of Peace when there is no peace, and none is possible.

He can not accept the Hisgen ticket principle of squandering his time on nostrums that can not "take."

He will throw that batch aside, and turn to the second—the S. L. P. ticket and the S. P. ticket.

These two tickets might, at first blush, confuse the chooser. The Debs ticket, like the Preston ticket, demands the overthrow of the capitalist system; the Preston ticket, like the Debs ticket, aims at Socialism. Which should he choose? Doubt will cause him to look "behind the curtain."

First of all, the chooser will discover that the confusion he is thrown into is due exclusively to the party of the Debs ticket. The party of the Preston ticket offered unity to the party of the Debs ticket, and the party of the Debs ticket flatly refused. The Preston ticket, accordingly, symbolizes unity of Socialist forces; the Debs ticket the opposite.

Next, the chooser will discover that the Preston ticket recognizes the solidarity of the proletariat of all countries, while the Debs ticket still halts at the backward stage of rupturing the international proletariat by the old craft union posture of looking upon the proletariat of other countries as inferior beings, "hordes of Asia and Europe."

In the third place, the chooser will discover that the Preston ticket realizes the necessity of the economic organization of Labor for the accomplishment of the revolutionary act, which the political organization heralds, and, consequently, that the Preston ticket advocates and urges the industrial form of class-conscious Unionism, whereas the party of the Debs ticket solemnly voted down any such recommendation, and rather shields the craft Union.

Finally, the chooser will discover that, as a consequence of these serious differences the party of the Debs ticket aims generally at some distant Socialism, whereas the party of the Preston ticket, as the Presidential candidate, which its convention set up, typifies, aims at an immediately obtainable and essential feature of Socialism—the vindication of aggressive Unionism.

The intelligent chooser will conclude:

Only the Preston or Gillhaus and Debs tickets deserve consideration. Rather either of these than any of the other batch;

A vote for the Debs ticket hits the target—'tis true; but only somewhere about its edge;

A vote for the Preston or Gillhaus ticket hits bull's-eye.

Surely Fate was laying it on with a trowel when she hauled up two sons of the late lamented Jay Gould on divorce cases before the same magistrate, in the same court, on the same day. That spectacle knocked a few more chips off the pillar of "capitalist sanctity of the family," that hypocritical pillar which is now slowly rocking to its final debacle.

Last July's enrollments broke all records for the Navy in time of peace. Truly, panic conditions in the land must be awful, when they drive more men than ever before in a like period, to take up the dog's life forced upon seamen in the service.

When banker William H. Burletson, of Parma, Mich., found himself locked out of his banks because of his shady speculations, he felt just as the capitalist class will on that day when the workers unite to lock them out of the world's workshops.

It was a loss to contemporary history when Mrs. Roosevelt laid her hand over the clenched fist of the President as he sat in a Washington Theatre box the other night watching the portrayal on the stage of scenes of political corruption he was thoroughly familiar with in real life. The workings of that clenched fist, like a Duerer etching, would have told volumes to those who watched it.

Apoplexy having become quite too common for well-bred people, "dizziness" is ascribed as the cause of the four-storey plunge to death of John A. Hegeman, of the drug corporation, who made a big losing investment a month or two ago.

As he opened his State campaign in Brooklyn on the 26th inst., Gov. Hughes was pleased to call his renomination a "competent testimony that the people of New York do rule." Now we should like to be informed since when one inhabitant of one particular dwelling at Oyster Bay has become "the people of New York."

GILLHAUS SPEAKS

ADDRESSES LARGE AUDIENCE IN INDIANAPOLIS.

Workmen by Hundreds Turn Attentive Ear to Socialist Labor Party Standard Bearer—Literature to Back up Speaker's Points Goes Well.

Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 25. — The Presidential proxy-candidate of the Socialist Labor Party, August Gillhaus, has come, gone and left impressions behind him.

Gillhaus arrived here Sunday afternoon and was conducted to the Party headquarters, where the County convention was held that afternoon.

Gillhaus was invited to take the floor, which he did, relating some of his experiences and impressions gleaned while in the western States en route eastward.

He reported that while conditions in the labor movement at the present time were somewhat chaotic, there nevertheless was noticeable a strong under-current which is bound in the near future to assert itself and bring about the much desired clarification of the movement and unification of the true revolutionary forces.

A mass meeting was held this same Sunday night in Germania Hall, which was fairly well attended. The audience was attentive and interested, and the telling blows that Gillhaus let fall on those who are lined up with the master class or the reaction, were received with abundant applause.

One of the most effective blows he gave the pure and simple craft unionist of the "aristocracy of labor", was when he told the workers that the S. L. P. expected the entire working class to organize from top to bottom, saying: "And when I say from top to bottom I don't mean from the engineer down to the common laborer but from the common laborer down to the engineer."

He proved conclusively that all of the so-called skilled workers are absolutely dependent upon the labor known as common labor. No building can be erected without the application of the common labor first. The bricklayer can lay no brick, the stonemason no stone, without first the common labor is applied in the production of that brick and the quarrying of that stone. Take up any or all industries and it would be impossible to proceed were the common labor not there. Thus it can be seen that all industries dovetail into one another and the necessity for one organization becomes obvious.

At the close of the meeting a collection amounting to $8.43 was taken up and 12 pamphlets were sold. Leaflets and Peoples were also distributed.

The meeting for Monday noon at Atkins' saw works did not prove a success, the workers there seemingly taking no interest.

Monday night a successful meeting was held in front of the court house. Numerous questions were asked and several pamphlets sold.

The noon meeting held at Kingau's Packing Co. Tuesday was a very successful one, about 400 men giving close attention to the speaker's remarks.

Tuesday night Gillhaus held forth on Meridian street, and for a while had to compete with the Salvation Army. They soon adjourned and the S. L. P. had easy sailing. Gillhaus was just in the right condition, excepting a little hoarseness. He went into his subject right, and spoke for two hours.

At all meetings the special campaign leaflet issued by the Indiana State Executive Committee was distributed.

Cincinnati, Sept. 21. — The largest crowds that ever assembled to hear a

(Continued on page 2.)

THE I. W. W. CONVENTION

OPENS WITH SLUGGING TO THE TUNE OF "YOU G—D D——D JEW!" AND CONTINUES TO THE PREACHMENTS AND APPLAUDINGS OF THEFT AS THE METHOD OF EXPROPRIATION OF THE CAPITALIST CLASS.

Chicago, Ill., September 24. — The fourth annual convention of the once promising I. W. W. has been in session four days. There was so much and yet really so little to say that no real report could be made. The "lines were straggling," they did not converge sufficiently to risk an intelligent narrative. That can now be undertaken.

Nominally, the convention was opened somewhere about 10 a. m. at Brand's Hall. Such is the ineptness of "Headquarters" that no notice was issued of either the hour of convening, or the place. The few delegates who straggled into town had to gather the information at haphazard. And the information did not tally in all cases. Finally they foregathered in Brand's Hall and the convention was then opened—nominally.

Nominally, because in point of fact the convention was opened a few hours earlier by a significant prelude enacted at "Headquarters." The prelude consisted in the slugging of the New York delegate Francis by two national officers, St. John and Heslewood, assisted by Jones, Miss Flynn's husband.

It happened this way. Francis is the Secretary of the New York Industrial Council. Through his successful labors the Council was rescued from the machinations of the G. E. B. member Williams, who, together with a set of S. L. P. soreheads, kept the council in constant turmoil, looted its finances by a system of transfer of moneys, collected on due stamps, to other than legitimate purposes, such as paying salaries to a titular organizer who did no work, and other such manoeuvres.

Well, then, Francis was at headquarters on the morning of the convention day, writing at a desk. St. John suddenly rushed at him threatening that, if he did not fill the vouchers as ordered, he, St. John, would come down to New York and "knock off his block." Francis had seen St. John only once before and that but for a moment in New York, over a year ago. Since then St. John has grown stout and robust. Francis did not recognize him, and answered the wordy assault, asking: "Who in h—l are you, anyway?" Thereupon St. John struck him. A melee ensued, during which Francis struck back with his satchel, and then with a chair, Jones and Heslewood taking a hand in the affray by falling upon Francis.

I asked St. John direct for an account of what had happened. His answer tallied exactly with the account given me by Francis of the way in which he was accosted; and he added: "He put it up to me, and then I struck him."

"What do you mean by 'putting it up to you,' did he strike you?"

"No, but he put it up to me, and I struck him. He had greatly aggravated me by his letters from New York—there is a limit."

As to Heslewood, Francis says the affair was virtually over; he had taken refuge behind a table when Heslewood approached him, calling out: "You G—d d—d Jew!" and struck him in the face. In the course of my address to the convention this afternoon in behalf of my credentials I referred to this episode as an evidence of the anti-Industrialist spirit of race hatred manifested by the national officers, seeing that Williams used identical Jew-hating language in New York. Heslewood did not deny that he struck Francis, or addressed him in the obscene words quoted. He admitted having done so. The only discrepancy between his version and Francis's was the claim that Francis was at that moment holding a chair over St. John.

The circumstance that Francis is not a Jew in no way frees Heslewood's words from the stigma, fatal in the Labor Movement, of feeling and promoting race hatred. The display of physical and unprovoked brutality by two national officers, upon the person of a delegate, on the premises of the national Headquarters was not only a prelude to the convention, it also gave the atmosphere to the sessions of the convention.

Readers of The People are acquainted with one Walsh, an I. W. W. national organizer in the West, whose conception of the right method to organize the I. W. W. is by means of lodging-houses, restaurants, etc. Readers of The People will also remember the accounts given in several articles from Western correspondents regarding the nature of the element that Walsh gathers around him. They sing songs, the most favorite of which has for its refrain, "I am a bum, I am a bum," and the principal articles of their creed, as enunciated by Walsh, is: "Put out all Republicans, Democrats, Socialist and Socialist Labor Party men"—in other words, turn the I. W. W. into a pure and simple physical force concern. That the fanaticism of people holding such views is concentrated against the S. L. P.—the only revolutionary political organization that, by exposing the fallacy and corruption of pure and simple politicianism, simultaneously pillories the equal fallacy and corruption of pure and simple unionism—goes without saying. Out of this element Walsh picked about fifteen specimens; called them the "Overalls Brigade"; and, to the tune of "I am a bum, I am a bum," very much like the tune of "God wills it! God wills it!" with which Cuckoo Peter led the first mob of Crusaders against the Turks, Walsh brought this "Brigade" to the convention. Some of them, or their affiliates, were among the "delegates." Most of them, I am credibly informed, slept on the benches on the Lake Front, and received from Walsh a daily stipend of 30 cents. This element lined the walls of the convention.

With such a prelude, under such an atmosphere, and with such a setting the convention was regularly opened. What followed was in the keeping with prelude, atmosphere and setting.

Trautmann had been loudly proclaiming in the saloons that, in contrast with the S. L. P. convention which had only twenty-three delegates, "his" convention would have forty; at times he made it sixty. In point of fact only twenty-one delegates were in the hall when the convention was called to order; of these, ten were known to be opposed to the policy of "Headquarters" as revealed in the Bulletin during the last eight months; worst of all for "Headquarters," these ten had a positive majority of votes; and still worse, among these ten was the delegate of the only industry organized in the I. W. W. with a good, tangible membership—delegate Yates of the weavers. Something had to be done p. d. q.

The constitution provides that Headquarters shall make up a list of delegates against whom no protests had been filed at Headquarters, and that with these the convention shall go into temporary organization. The application made by "Headquarters" of this clause was to accept a bunch of "protests" that had no constitutional warrant and were evidently instigated by Headquarters themselves, and, furthermore, to increase the number of protests by "Headquarters" themselves drawing up and filing "protests" with themselves. There were a number of such fishy protests signed by St. John and Trautmann. The logical result of such an interpretation of the constitution is that every member of the organization could file protests against such delegates as he chose, all the delegates could be "protested," and no convention could be organized even temporarily, there being no "unprotested" delegates left to do the work. Notoriously all the protests were against anti-"Headquarters" delegates, Francis and myself among them. This left only sixteen delegates to organize a preliminary convention with. This artificially created rump hastened to elect St. John chairman. Himself and Trautmann voting all along. I protested against the "protests" method; Katz read the constitution which expressly denies a vote to the General Secretary and his assistants—all to no effect. With the illegal votes of the two secretaries themselves voting in favor of their having a vote, the convention decided they had the right. "Headquarters" were in dire need of every vote they could scrape up. There was but one policy to be pursued in sight of such methods—"give them rope."

These four days of the convention were consumed with the consideration of the credentials of the protested delegates.

The case of Francis came first. He was "protested" against by St. John. Francis's local owed "Headquarters" $50 for supplies. Supplies are not usually paid for until sold; that made no difference. A whole day the rag was chewed over this trivial matter. Delegate Yates finally asked whether Francis would be seated if the money was paid. The chair ruled yes; the convention acquiesced; the money was paid; **after being paid the convention refused to seat Francis.** Francis, be it known, was entitled to from five to ten votes.

The second-pretext for excluding Francis was the bringing of charges against him. Williams brought the charges. They were to the effect that Francis and other S. L. P. men with him in New York were keeping the New York District Council in turmoil and scuttling the organization. Francis was given the floor to answer these charges. He refuted them all. As far as that went, it was only statements against statements by interested parties. Then Yates (the G. E. B. member, not the delegate) took the floor. He had been appointed by the G. E. B. to proceed to New York and investigate conditions there. Yates read his report. It corroborated Francis in all particulars. The disturbers were Williams, Connolly and others such, the minority of the Council.

Francis was vindicated, but had to be kept out. The next move was still more ignominious. Fresh charges, never mentioned before, were now hurled against Francis. He was not allowed to answer these fresh accusations. A vote was forthwith taken, and he was finally excluded. In this last performance Miss Flynn took the leading part. Her utterances fitted in with the prelude, with the atmosphere, and with the setting of the convention.

The Labor Movement began, about two hundred years ago, with theft. Individual workingmen stole from the employer. They had not yet any sense of Class. In the measure that the Class sense developed there rose the sense of Working Class Dignity. The program of Class Expropriation wiped out the early practice of individual theft. The goal cleansed the method. In the great French Revolution and in the following one of 1848 workingmen caught stealing were shot by the members of their own class. These felt that theft dishonored their cause—theft is one thing, expropriation by the Working Class is another thing. Miss Flynn accused Francis of guilt for having exposed a loafer in the New York organization who peddled a contrivance by which one capitalist could cheat another capitalist. "Think of it," she exclaimed, "we want to 'take and hold' the whole plant of capitalist production, and shall we play the police spy for the capitalist when a workingman appropriates a few cents from the capitalist's hoard!"—The "Overalls," "I am a bum, I am a bum" Brigade lining the walls, together with the "Headquarters" delegates, including Heslewood and Williams, applauded these sentiments to the echo with loud shouts—it was a demonstration. 'Twas also typical. Individual physical forcists against individuals saw their reflexion in individual theft upon individual capitalists.

When the convention voted Francis out, delegate Yates, who fought bravely all along, and whose brother, the G. E. B. member, calling a spade a spade, bluntly declared that the majority had decided to have its way by hook or crook—delegate Yates moved that Francis be returned the money, because "it was obtained under false pretence." The convention voted that down in short order.

And so it went on until my credentials were reached. They were protested against by two individuals in New York who have been all along acting in collusion with "Headquarters." Their objection was that I did not industrially belong to the Local of which I am a member. When I addressed the convention I argued that the theory on which the protest was based was wrong; that, even if it were right, to exclude me on that ground was transparently a false pretence. I had been accredited to all the previous conventions from the identical local. No objection was raised then, why raise it now, not as a demand that I join the Local to which it is claimed that I should belong, but by disfranchising my constituency? (I had four votes). I showed, with the documents right there, that since July a year ago the Bulletin had been gradually turned into a sheet for partisan politics; that the letter and spirit of the organic formation of the I. W. W. had been violated by the Bulletin with the sanction of the G. E. B. members, Yates and Katz excepted; that the National Secretary and St. John, his assistant, had taken a direct hand in the misdeed, and I charged them with being the cause that the I. W. W. is now on the rocks, and that it was they, not me, who should be kept out of the convention. I closed with the remark that they would deceive nobody by rejecting my credentials on the ground alleged. It would be clear to all that the purpose was to condone a policy which radically altered and would completely wreck the organization. My credentials were rejected this afternoon, Miss Flynn taking a leading part in the move. She came armed with "affidavits" and other "documents."

I had occasion to refer to the language of Miss Flynn in the matter of theft, as one that dragged the character of the Labor Movement through the mire. Recorded should be the argument of St. John in answer to me. He referred to the present Russian Revolution. The revolutionists had temporary possession of the city of Moscow. Some wanted to repeat the move that had been made against Napoleon. They wanted to burn down the city, or a certain part of it where the enemy had large supplies. The sentimentalists objected on the ground that it was destroying property. Presently the Cossack reinforcements arrived, and the supplies were used with deadly effect. The revolutionists were massacred. The organized revolutionary plan of burning the supplies St. John held to be parallel with the individual act of individual theft. As to the historic events I had quoted from the two French Revolutions, he considered that the act of the revolutionists in shooting down workingmen caught stealing was not an evidence of enlightenment; it was an evidence of the backward state of the minds of the revolutionists who "considered the property of their masters more precious than the lives of the workingmen who stole." In other words, the difference is a closed book to "Headquarters" and their delegates between the proletariat proper, and the "slum-proletariat"—the former of which is the carrier of the Social Revolution, while the latter, Socialist classics teach, is the first to join any movement, and the first to desert and betray it.

Many more incidents could be cited of the level on which the "revolutionists," who are running the convention, are floundering.

The last "protested" credentials to be acted on were those of Richter of Detroit. There being no longer any danger of being outvoted, "Headquarters" allowed the credentials to be accepted. Richter then rose and said: "Mr. Chairman, in view of what I have witnessed here, I decline a seat in your convention."

With the finishing of the contests, the convention will enter upon its "Second Act" to-morrow. What the nature of that and the closing Act will be, the first Act, from the prelude down till to-day, clearly foreshadows.

The epilogue will also fitly round up the play.

Daniel De Leon.

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Clear the deck, ye Stalwarts! The fight is on!

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
28 City Hall, Place, New York.

VOTERS!

AN ADDRESS BY THE CALIFORNIA STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

Voters in general, and particularly those who are considering the principles in the present campaign; serious people who are not carried way by brass band noises, glittering promises of prosperity, the glad hand, before-election cigars or the hot-air stories of "How I rose to success from the farm" by professional politicians—to those who are not swept off their feet by regular election campaign dope— this leaflet is addressed:

It has been conceded by all authorities that the present panic was precipitated by less than one hundred trust magnates.

Eighteen years ago the trust theory was treated indifferently and regarded as visionary as the airship is to-day; now it is a tragic reality and has developed an international cancer, driving thousands of able bodied men and women, who unsuccessfully seek work, to starvation, prostitution and suicide.

What remedies do the various political parties offer for such conditions?

The Republican Party, claiming to have in power the greatest man since the time of Lincoln, under whom the trusts were so traduced and curtailed, has had to acknowledge failure, as the Standard Oil Trust is stronger than ever. Its twenty-nine million dollar fine has been annulled; and Harriman controls more roads than ever before. The full dinner pail has proven a myth and the "big stick" a harmless noise. Like the noise of a warring band of Apache Indians, the "Taft smile" is boomed, hoping thereby to drown the misery of those suffering for the needs of life.

The Democratic Party is still worse. Led by a man who lacks both knowledge and courage, who, buffoon like, thought value could be legislated into silver. "The centuries of experience gained by England in trying to keep silver and gold at a definite ratio are lost on such shallow minds." His paramount issue, "Shall the people rule?" is an orator's and politician's way of saying, "Shall Bryan rule?" If what Col Guffey, a prominent Democrat, says is true, "The Peerless" one "is a shallow hypocrite" and an arrogant "boss." His lack of courage to pass upon the illegal kidnapping of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, and upon the throwing into prison of Preston and Smith shows his apparent regard for workingmen and labor organizations to be mere pretense for political purposes. It is unnecessary here to say that the Democratic Party is as much of a failure, when we think of the Cleveland panic and witness the jailing of men and women in Los Angeles by a Democratic administration for exercising their right of free speech, as has been the "big stick." It rants anti-trust, while its trust connections with the Wetmores, Guffeys, Jones, etc., are well known. As an upholder of crooked politics, of Tammany corruption, the Democratic Party's only function is to help the Republican Party put up a fake fight, so that a smiling polite set of those parasitical lilies, who "neither toil nor spin," but live on the best in the land may get into power and exploit the people.

Other job seeking political organizations, such as the Prohibition Party, Socialist Party and Independence Party, also appeal to voters to support reform measures. Experience in Maine proves that the Prohibition Party neither prohibits nor touches the economic problem of the unemployed. The claim that people are poor because they drink is shallow indeed; many people who never drank have starved, and many a happy capitalist drinks more in a year than a workingman in a lifetime.

The Independence or Hearst Party is merely a political asylum for Hearstism.

The Socialist Party, especially in this State, is a creature of fraud. In 1900 Cameron King, who has since been denounced by the Socialist Party local of San Francisco as a disrupter and political crook, connived with others of his like, and calling themselves the Socialist Labor Party, prevailed upon the Secretary of State to recognize them as such, the S. L. P. at that time being an official party. They showed their crooked intent by endorsing the Social Democratic Party. Their aspiring to capitalist political jobs, the reactionary position catering to capitalist prejudice, to the tune of "backward races" to restrict immigration, overlooking the fact that all who are not Indian descendants have immigrated; also that a Socialist movement has as much power to inaugurate the Socialist Republic as to restrict immigration, stamps it as a vote-hunting, job-hunting and reform-chasing party as was the once powerful Populist Party. Their so-called neutrality on the economic question recalls the siren song of all "friends of labor" who advocate neutrality between capitalist and laborer only to get votes and thereby a job. The best way to show up this fraudulent issue, which is antagonistic to the economic position of the International Congress at Stuttgart, is to quote the words of their own Presidential candidate. Speaking of the craft unions, of which his running mate is an active upholder, Debs says: "The A. F. of L., which is simply an attempt to harmonize pure and simple unions that were built upon tools long since discarded and upon principles long ago out of date, is the enemy of class solidarity. It is in the control of the capitalist class. The Civic Federation and its personnel is sufficient proof of this. That Socialists can still find it consistent to remain in the A. F. of L. in the light of its fixed pro-capitalist policy, is, I confess, incomprehensible to me.

"The way to serve the working class through the A. F. of L. is to get out of it and leave the capitalist class and its henchmen in undisputed control. The time has come to strike out boldly and cut loose from all associations that are not with and for the revolutionary program of the working class. Any professed labor organization that does not recognize the class struggle and stand squarely on the right side of it, forfeits all claim to the respect of intelligent workingmen and to remain with it is not to help the union get right, but to risk personal contamination."

And further, before a delegation of industrial unionists, he said: "We are here to perform a task so great that it appeals to our best thought, our united energies, and will enlist our most loyal support; a task in the presence of which weak men might falter and despair, but from which it is impossible to shrink without betraying the working class." Thus spoke Mr. Debs a short time ago. His present action in condoning the violation of the International Congress on the immigration question, his accepting an avowed A. F. of L. man as running mate, a man who expressed "brotherly love" at a ratification meeting but viciously expressed hate and billingsgate when speaking on the Unity question at a national convention, one can see how Debs will, as of old, go back on avowed principles when glory and votes are at stake.

The Socialist Labor Party since 1890, when it first practically became a National Organization, has maintained a strict revolutionary position: teaching the class struggle and standing unflinchingly for the overthrow of the capitalist system and the inauguration of the Socialist Republic. The S. L. P. holds out no reforms or delusions, nor caters to popular prejudices to get votes. The S. L. P. promises to always work for that which will best promote the interests of the working class, wherever elected, according as conditions dictate. We endorse and promote Industrial Unionism as the best means of organization and protection of the working class, economically.

A vote for the Socialist Labor Party is not only sound in principle, but is also a protest against the imprisonment of Morrie R. Preston and Joseph Smith, two Socialists who are victims of a conspiracy by the Mine Owners' Association, consisting mainly of stock swindlers, to throttle Industrial Unionism.

John Silva, restaurant owner at Goldfield, Nev., having mistreated one of his waitresses, withheld her wages; the W. F. of M. took the matter up and Morrie Preston was elected to take up the girl's grievance. Silva refused to heed Preston's entreaties to apologize and refund her wages, but, on the contrary, seeing Preston outside his restaurant one day, knowing him to be an officer of the Union, rushed out with a gun and threatened his life. In self-defense Preston drew his pistol and shot Silva first. Ordinarily no action would have been taken, but the Mine Owners' Association, true to its class interest, and to the slogan that "business interests of Nevada demanded it, "threw Preston in prison, and, for some unaccountable reason sent Smith, who was not near the restaurant at the time, with him.

We know these men are innocent and wish to call the attention of all honest people in general, Socialists and Trade Unionists in particular, to this case which is more flagrant than the Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone case.

MORRIE R. PRESTON WAS NOMINATED AS PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE by the S. L. P., but, for technical reasons, August Gillhaus, of New York, was elected as proxy in his place.

That two parties claiming to represent Socialism appear in the political arena is no fault of the Socialist Labor Party. It is the older organization, and its records are clear of utopianism, reforms or political compromises; further, it proposed Unity to the Socialist Party on the principles of the International Congress. But, led by those elements, at their National Convention, which Delegate Osborne, of California, characterized as "would not make third-rate populists," the requests for a Unity conference was turned down.

On account of the workers being forced to constantly move about in search of work under capitalism, we demand that all citizens be allowed to vote on the qualification of citizenship, regardless of residence, property, poll-tax or any other capitalist restriction.

Socialism means the collective ownership of all the social means of production and distribution, a commonwealth in which production is carried on for use instead of for sale, a commonwealth in which all adults must be useful workers, and receive the social equivalent of their toil.

Republicans denounce Democrats as thieves and Democrats denounce the Republicans as plunderers of the people, and they both denounce reformers as jealous because they cannot get in on the graft. If you are tired of Republican panics and Taft "smiles," of Democratic hard times and "Nebraska hot air" and reforms, which are something that you do not want when you get it, take these gentry for what they say of each other and show your intelligence by voting the straight ticket of the Socialist Labor Party.

On account of the aforesaid trickery and dishonesty of an element in the Socialist Party, the Socialist Labor Party will not appear on the official ballot, so we request you to write the name of our State Presidential Elector, L. C. HALLER, on the top line of the blank column of your ballot. A vote for principle is never lost. It is better to vote for something you want and not get it than to vote for something you do not want and get it "in the neck."

Down with Capitalism and Wage Slavery!

Up with Socialism and Freedom!

Vote for GILLHAUS and MUNRO

L. C. HALLER,
State Presidential Elector for S. L. P.

SMITE 'EM HARD.

Taft-Sherman Backers Taken to Task for Intimidating Employes.

Pittsburg, September 23.—The Pittsburg "Post," in its issue of Monday last, administered a stinging rebuke to manufacturers who are seeking to influence the labor vote by posting notices declaring that the election of Taft and Sherman means "full time" in the shops. The Post printed the below in heavy type across its front page:

Stop Lying!

The deceptions being practiced on the workingman in the reports of the starting up of works on double turn when nothing of the kind happens is refined cruelty. Stop your lying or start your works. Surely the lives of men, women and children are more valuable than a few votes.

To feed the hungry and clothe the naked is of greater importance than the success of either candidate, and it is no want of party loyalty for one to say, "START YOUR WORKS AND FEED THE HUNGRY NOW."

Copies of the accompanying notice are displayed in manufactories throughout Eastern States, where scoundrels, desirous of influencing votes for their particular party, prefer to cause starvation and suffering for sixty days rather than start their works before election day. If this be true the writers brand themselves as inhuman.

NOTICE.

"Believing that the election of Taft and Sherman means a safe and progressive business administration, the day following their election we shall start this plant and keep going."

New York Leather Belting Co.

SPEED, DEPARTING CAPITALISTS

WILL BE GIVEN HEARTY SEND-OFF; THOUGH THEIR SEARCH TO ESCAPE SOCIALISTS IS USELESS.

By K. Kildare, Knoxville, Tenn.

Gadzooks! Whence all this gibberish anent capitalist threats to betake themselves and their ill-gotten capital out of the country? No Socialist will give credence to such obviously absurd report, for, although well aware that no capitalist is abundantly supplied with brains, he knows that even the biggest blockheads amongst them would ponder long and deep and vacillate for many moons ere they ventured on the foolhardy step of quitting this capitalist paradise. And presuming that our kind and considerate Mr. Capitalist does pack up his wigs, and talcum powder, and reach-me-downs, and dyspepsia tablets, and bonds, and consols, and mortgages—whither his destination? Go where you will, Mr. Capitalist, you can never escape Socialism and the Socialist agitator, for, as Socialism is world wide and ubiquitous, so shall the Socialist's omnipresent shadow dog you to the shadows of the tomb—yea, even so.

Nevertheless, should you make bold to depart from this land of the free and home of the slave we promise you a hearty send off. We will even carry your grips to the steamer, and as a further indication of our brotherly interest we will furnish you with the recipe of an alleged remedy for seasickness, but we will finally warn you that efforts to hide from the Socialist will entail the worry and expense of continuous traveling, with never a day's rest, for the residue of your days on this old earth.

No matter whether your destination be China or Peru, Siam or Timbuctoo, you will find on arrival that the Socialist has preceded you. Not only that, but even as a perpetual globe trotter you will find a red, red Socialist hot on your heels all the time as a preventative of lethargy and a precaution against those little breaches of the moral code which become so habitual with you. And after your departure hence, your dejected and grief stricken countrymen may tearfully join in that very appropriate refrain:

True patriot he, for be it understood,
He left his country for his country's good.

Methinks, however, that frequently recurring attacks of nostalgia — which translated into the vernacular means homesickness—will soon cause you to return to this "land of opportunity". In the event of a shipwreck you have the consolation of knowing that your epitaph will be equally exhaustive as that of the ship's flunkey, and should you find a grave even a hundred fathoms deep we opine that the spirit of a Socialist agitator will be hovering around in that vicinity, hence you won't be lonely.

GILLHAUS SPEAKS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

Socialist Labor Party speaker, turned out here last week to listen to August Gillhaus, proxy for Preston, on the S. L. P. presidential ticket. The candidate made a splendid talk. After he finished explaining the significance of M. R. Preston's case and gave out the slogan, "No picket, no union; no union, no emancipation of the working class," there came a liberal applause from the many present. Cheers were spontaneously given for Preston.

When the Cincinnati Post learned of the coming of Gillhaus, a reporter was sent to interview the candidate. The reporter came with a nicely planned "scoop." The plan was to have Gillhaus meet Taft just as the Republican candidate was leaving his home. The reporter was then to make the two acquainted with each other, and as they shook hands, a photographer, concealed in the shrubbery was to take a snapshot. Then under a heading of "Capital and Labor," the newspaper writer would get up a big "beat."

Gillhaus listened respectfully until the reporter got through and then he had a good laugh. The "Post" man was referred to the campaign committee of the local Socialist Labor Party. Gillhaus knowing that their answer would be a refusal to permit such conduct. Gillhaus would have dismissed the proposition himself but he believed it only proper discipline to allow the members of the party to decide the matter.

The campaign committee decided at once that the Socialist Labor Party would be much misrepresented if the proposition of the newspaper man were to be carried out and promptly expressed itself so.

In a statement given out, B. S. Frayne, chairman of the committee, said:

"We decided it would do our party immeasurable harm if it was known that Gillhaus called on a man who represents a party that is against the workingman.

"The fact would go about the country, photographs would be taken of the scene, and suspicion would be aroused among the laboring classes. It would look as if Gillhaus had sold out his party.

"A meeting of Taft and Gillhaus would greatly injure the latter's chances in the campaign, and as Taft is the representative of a class against whom we are fighting, we decided not to allow our candidate to visit him."

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OR
HISTORY OF A PROLETARIAN FAMILY ACROSS THE AGES

A FASCINATING work, thrilling as fiction, yet embracing a comprehensive history of the oppressing and oppressed classes from the commencement of the present era.

Eugene Sue wrote a romance which seems to have disappeared in a curious fashion, called "Les Mysteres du Peuple." It is the story of a Gallic family through the ages, told in successive episodes, and, so far as we have been able to read it, is fully as interesting as "The Wandering Jew" or "The Mysteries of Paris." The French edition is pretty hard to find, and only parts have been translated into English. We don't know the reason. One medieval episode, telling of the struggle of the communes for freedom is now translated by Mr. Daniel De Leon, under the title, "The Pilgrim's Shell" (New York Labor News Co.). We trust the success of his effort may be such as to lead him to translate the rest of the romance. It will be the first time the feat has been done in English.—N. Y. Sun.

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NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.,
28 City Hall Place, New York

Woman and the Socialist Movement

By
JOHN HALLS,
Paris

[This essay is the one which won the prize in the world-wide competition held by the Socialist Women of Greater New York for the best essay on the topic. It is furnished by that orgainzation, to be published in pamphlet form when complete.]

(Concluded)

But can we expect those who live by profits to admit that we are poor because we are robbed? Hardly!

Well, then, let us not heed their hypocritical teachings and watch well that their agents do not poison our children's minds against us, and ourselves against one another.

Beware of the school, the pulpit and the press—useful all when honestly employed but all-powerful to our undoing unless we are forewarned.

Finally as to objections; when we are told of socialist fallacies, let us call to mind our men's tired bodies, bent at the bench, our women's eyes worn dull at sewing, their poor hands all gnarled and cracked with much scrubbing, our children prematurely old, brutalized, with minds and bodies all awry, and say—"Socialism may be a danger, a delusion, a mass of fallacies—but Capitalism is abomination—we will end it."

Now for

RECAPITULATION.

Man is progressing upward from his original, animal-savage condition, having passed through various stages, as—primitive communism, without slaves or class divisions and with sex equality, on through chattel-slavery and mediæval serfdom, with feminine subjection; to the existing capitalist system based on wage-labor. Woman is still subject but is now more and more going out into the world of social (as distinguished from home—domestic) production, and so preparing herself for the re-establishment of sex equality. But yet the great mass of men and women are subjects, are oppressed. They are wage (or salary) workers; they, while no longer chattel-slaves or serfs, are still at the beck and call of a small part of mankind, they still must accept their maintenance (like the mule) at the hands of masters and render to these *homage* and *profits*. Thus society is still split by class divisions. Mankind has not yet grown beyond the stage of master and servant, oppressor and oppressed, exploiter and exploited. But happily this condition is not a fixed one. Classes exist and classes struggle. This struggle in the ages past, sapped the vitality of the empires built upon chattel-slavery; they passed away. In feudal times the irrepressible struggle gave birth to the artisan-merchant class, and finally brought it to power. Their predecessors the barons, held their serfs to their lands by means of sword and whip. The triumphant bourgeoisie held, and hold, their wage-laborers to the factory, railroad, etc., by means of the whip of hunger.

Since under developed capitalism (that is, where great machine production has become the efficient method), the worker has no power of access to the means of earning his living, the land and instruments of production; he must from sheer necessity submit to those who have that power, to those who own the means and instruments of production, the capitalists. And the capitalist's terms are—what? That the worker shall toil without ceasing for long hours, shall produce not only the equivalent of his maintenance, *wages*, and a value equal to the wear and tear of machinery; but also beyond these, he shall produce *rent, profit, interest* and *taxes* (called collectively in socialist language, *surplus value*). The workers resist the tendency of wages, under the influence of competition and of new machinery, to decline and thus to lower their standard of living. The capitalists on the other hand do everything in their power to maintain and increase their surplus-value, and in consequence we have the class struggle, taking on more and more the character of a life and death battle between the organizing, learning workers and the great capitalists. True, the weakening middle class, the smaller storekeepers, manufacturers and farmers, fight upon the one hand the wageworkers, and upon the other the great capitalists, the trusts, but the only ideal of this class is a return to the conditions of out-of-date small production. Ground between the upper and nether millstones of great capital and of organized labor, the middle class is doomed, and leaves the field open for the last great death battle between capital and labor. The socialization of production, that is to say, the factory association of great numbers of workers with their common interests in higher wages and shorter workdays teaches these their interdependence, and the need of organized co-operation both industrial and political for their mutual benefit. An increasing number learn that their many troubles, poverty, unemployment, child-labor, sickness, etc., and the heat and burden of the day can only be relieved by they themselves completely and once and for all, defeating the capitalists and taking control of industry. These are the socialists.

We socialists propose to make it impossible for well-fed, ablebodied adults to idle, while we and our children toil and live in poverty.

Notice, sisters, the "ladies and gentlemen," pleasantly whiling away the time riding in carriages and automobiles, or taking healthy equestrian exercise in the park.

Then think of the myriad hump-backed toilers, men, women and children; packed and active as in an ant-heap, breathing air contaminated by their own exhalations and the dust and gases resulting from industrial processes.

These toil that others may idle. These travel suspended from car straps that the capitalist park-loungers may ride luxuriously. These wear shoddy and unhealthy clothing that "the masters of the bread" may dress in the richest of *real* woolen goods and handsome silks.

The children of the poor are crippled mentally and physically and attain premature age in the factories and cotton mills that the children of the mill owner may enjoy the free air and have every want supplied.

We socialists do but intend that our children, too, shall enjoy like advantages. We demand pure and plentiful food, pure country air, proper clothing and the best possible education for our little ones, and when the whole working class unites to make this reasonable demand effectual, who shall deny us?

Our exploiters and some of their working class dupes will say "Oh, this is sheer envy, sinful covetousness." But we know that it is the material interests of the former that speak. If to resent parasitic exploitation be envy, then for us, envy has become a virtue.

O mothers, look upon the big happy-faced children of the rich, and then upon your own little ones; compare, note their smaller size, weak, drooping frames and pale complexions. Then think of their future.

Come, reflect and ask yourselves, why cannot my dear ones, whom I love better than aught else in the world, be as handsome and as happy as these favored children of the park?

But reason out and answer that question thoroughly and you will work with us for the.

SOCIAL REVOLUTION.

Do you not regret when buying for baby at the store, as the saleswoman shows you some good article of clothing, that you must say to her, "No, have you not something cheaper?" Do you not feel that your infant has a right to the best? And as the little dear reaches out to some bright toy in passing, do you not feel a pain pass through your being at having to deny him?

The overthrow of Capitalism and the establishment of the Socialist Republic will bring cleanliness, proper food and clothing, and happy homes to our very babes. For their sakes, then, as well as for all of us toil-weary men and women, we call on you to come and take your part in the Socialist movement.

The cause of Socialism needs the co-operation of all working women. Without the participation of woman, poverty, crime and oppression cannot be abolished, the Co-operative Commonwealth cannot be established.

By closing their minds to the message of Socialism, by allowing their children's minds to be poisoned against the great cause by capitalist teachings, women are condemning themselves and their descendants after them to lifelong slavery. By taking every opportunity to teach, encourage and advance the cause of Socialism, woman may realize her early emancipation and at the same time bring at last peace and general wellbeing amongst mankind. For her babies, for her husband, for her parents, for human wellbeing, for herself,

WOMAN WILL JOIN THE SOCIALIST MOVEMENT.

How shall women help in the socialist movement? This must be decided by the particular circumstances of individual women and by the opportunities that offer themselves.

First she must make sure that she understands Socialism by further study of recommended writings on the subject, and if possible by discussion with serious socialists.

If she has young children to tend she may teach them the elementary ideas of Socialism, such as her own knowledge will suggest.

CONCLUSION.

She may also talk with any likely friend or neighbor and circulate some carefully chosen reading matter. In her correspondence, too, she can do something.

A Socialist woman whenever possible should attend meetings and should read some Socialist weekly or daily papers and thus get to know how Socialists view daily events, and the make-up of and method of the different socialist organizations.

Then such women *Comrades* whose circumstances make it possible for them to join an organization, may, by the light of their acquired knowledge, join such Socialist-women's club, political party or labor union as seems to them best.

FOR FURTHER READING AND STUDY.

The classic writings of Karl Marx and of Frederick Engels *require very close study*, but being the results of profound philosophic, historical and economic research, they have an overwhelming interest for all who seek to know Socialism thoroughly.

The "COMMUNIST MANIFESTO," written by Marx and Engels in 1848, is a little gem of scientific Socialism and will well repay frequent perusal. (Its date should however be kept in mind.)

"THE ORIGIN OF THE FAMILY, PRIVATE-PROPERTY AND THE STATE," by Engels, will be found very useful for gaining a clear understanding of economic determinism, or the materialist conception history, as this guiding principle is otherwise called.

"SOCIALISM, UTOPIAN AND SCIENTIFIC," by Engels, is a brilliant little exposition, particularly of the philosophic basis of Socialism, though somewhat difficult for beginners.

"VALUE, PRICE AND PROFIT," by Marx, provides an elementary sketch of socialist political economy, showing somewhat of the mechanism of exploitation.

"WOMAN UNDER SOCIALISM" (latest edition), by August Bebel, is a comprehensive treatise giving in some detail the past and present condition of woman, and showing whither the economic trend must conduct the race, with especial reference to its effect upon woman.

(THE END.)

MASSACHUSETTS S. L. P.

HOLDS STATE CONFERENCE AND NOMINATES TICKET.

Boston, Mass., September 10. — The State conference of the Masachusetts Socialist Labor Paty was called to order at 11 a. m. at 1165 Tremont street, Boston, Subday, September 6th. by John Sweeney, State Secretary. Frank Bohmback was elected temporary chairman, and Sweeney temporary Secretary. Houtenbrinck was elected to examine due cards of those present and reported thirty members present from various parts of the State. The temporary officers were then made permanent.

Several letters were read from members in different parts of the State stating their inability to attend. State Secretary Sweeney then rendered his report for the State Executive Committee, as follows:

"Comrades of the S. L. P. in conference assembled: In submitting our report to this conference your State committee would report that it has carried out the instructions of the conference of 1907 in all matters referred to us. The agitation work connected with the distribution of the leaflets preceding the State election was done, according to the reports of Sections and members at large. We would recommend that method of bringing the S. L. P. position before the working class in the coming National and State campaign because all can take part in that work.

"The resources of the Party are such that, up to the present we have been unable to put an organizer in the field and tour the State. The account for the Stuttgart Congress assessment stamps was closed with the N. E. C. The industrial panic struck the membership throughout the state. Reports have come in of members being out of work or on short time. Eight hundred due stamps have been bought during the year.

"Your N. E. C. man attended two sessions of the N. E. C. held this year in N. Y. and two delegates attended the national convention. Brennan, Reimer and Nelson have been active in out-of-door agitation as speakers and though handicapped in that direction we should not let our work stop. The class out literature the party produces and prints should be circulated among the working class at every opportunity. The various meetings held by the several political parties should be taken advantage of as far as possible. The pocket size leaflets now ready by the Labor News Co. are convenient for this work. It has been noticed that at times Sections are kept active by the work of one or two men and if they withdraw from the place where the section is located it goes defunct. This should not be a realization of the duty before us in spreading the principles of the S. L. P. amongst the working class; the education and discipline of whom depends upon those wage workers who have seen the light of the knowledge gained by the years of experience in the field by the S. L. P. men, which will amount to zero if we do not each do our share in the work of organization.

"Requests for speakers have been made from unorganized places, especially the Jewish workers, who, it seems, are beginning to realize the reactionary stand taken by the Socialist party. Ways and means should be considered whereby we may realize sufficient funds to conduct a rousing campaign as well as a method whereby we may have sufficient funds to send an organizer through the state next year."

The following committees were elected: Platform and Resolutions: Brennan, Hoar and F. Houtenbrink. Party Press: Reimer, A. Houtenbrinck and Maher. Ways and Means: Nelson, Mulligan and Hess. Nominations: Mortensen, Bohmbach and Sweeney. After recess had been taken National Committeeman Reimer rendered a report of the proceedings of the two N. E. C. meetings which he had attended and after several questions had been asked the report was received and adopted. Brennan then rendered a report as delegate to the national convention in which several questions of importance acted upon in the convention were discussed and the action of the convention endorsed. The committee on Platform and Resolutions then made its report and the following were adopted:

Platform.

The Socialist Labor Party of Massachusetts in convention assembled, recognizing itself as an integral part of the Socialist Labor Party of the United States, adopts the national platform of the party. In so doing it endorses unequivocally the stand taken by our organization upon the national field. The times call for a thorough program revolutionary in its character. Mere reforms will not bring order out of chaos; the abolition of the present system of society and the subsitution of a Socialist society will alone answer the great question of the hour.

On Industrial Unionism.

Whereas, The purpose of the economic organization of the working class is primarily to oppose the continual reduction of the standard of living of the wage worker, and if at all possible to improve his condition by using the power inherent in the organized labor in the modern factories in behalf of the worker instead of the capitalist owner only; and

Whereas, The struggle against the further reduction of the standard of living, or, if possible, the raising of the same, being the only reasonable standpoint from which an economic organization may proceed against the exploiters with any possible hope for success within the confines of capitalism; and

Whereas, Only that economic organization can proceed from such a standpoint which strives for the abolition of the system of capitalism as its ultimate aim, and hence proceeds from the principle of the class struggle and consequently strives to organize the workers as a class along industrial lines as opposed to the methods of the American Federation of Labor, which organizes individual workers against individual capitalists along craft lines; and

Whereas, The efforts of the working class to abolish the capitalist system of production can only be accomplished by the working class if it organizes politically to oust the representatives of capital from their stronghold of governmental power and also economically along industrial lines to wrest from the capitalist the industries of the country with purpose of operating them for the benefit of all instead of the few; therefore be it

Resolved, That we recognize the industrial union of the working class proceeding from the principle of the class struggle as the only economic organization that a Socialist can consistenly endorse.

On Immigration.

Like our capitalist masters who know no race, color, nor creed, in their exploitation, we, too, lay aside all such differences and recognize the identity of interests between all proletarians, whatever their race, color, or creed may be.

We also realize that "if cheap labor cannot be taken to the job the job will be brought to the cheap labor," and that if it were desirable to restrict immigration the desired result could not be attained. We hold however that it is undesirable to restrict immigration because we would thereby repudiate the Marxian motto: "Workers of the world, unite." We therefor declare ourselves against taking any part in any action looking towards closing the gates to foreign brothers: we extend our hand to the proletariat of all nations in universal brotherhood and proclaim once again: "Workers of the world, Unite. You have nothing to lose but your chains, you have a world to gain."

On Party Press.

Whereas, With the growth of capitalism, the servility of the press, which the owners of large industries through their advertising dominate, becomes more and more marked; and

Whereas, The press of the S. L. P. stands alone of all the representatives of political parties, untrammelled of capitalist influence; and

Whereas, The American working class must receive the message, and can only as a mass be reached by the press; therefore be it

Resolved, That we call upon all who have the welfare of Socialism at heart to redouble their efforts toward making the S. L. P. press known to the working class and by the distribution of leaflets, pamphlets and books prepare the ground for lasting results among the working class.

Your committee also recommends to the conference for their consideration a plan which has been adopted and found practicable by Section Boston as well as many other sections, submitted by the National Press Security League. This method, whereby every member and sympathizer of the S. L. P. is given an opportunity to do some active and constructive work, consists of either a regular monthly contribution or a pledge to secure a definite number of subscribers to either of our party organs, the same to be entered upon a regular membership book, supplied by the Press Security League.

We recommend that every delegate bring this proposition before his respective section, and endeavor to have a local branch of the Press Security League formed.

Resolutions on Unity.

Whereas, Unity of the Socialist forces on American soil must be brought about before the revolutionary element can expect to conduct a systematic campaign of education of the Amelcan masses, and

Whereas, Division of the Socialist forces means a weakened assault on the common enemy, and

Whereas, The last International Congress of Socialists urged unity in all countries; therefore be it

Resolved, That we call upon all true revolutionary Socialists to work and vote for the Socialist Labor Party who raised the issue in the interests of the working class, namely—The unconditional surrender of the capitalist class, and the only party which stands for unity of the working class both economically and politically.

The Ways and Means Committee submitted the following recommendations, which were adopted:

1st.—We recommend the active pushing of the national campaign subscription lists.

2nd.—We would advise our speakers to appeal to their audiences for contributions.

3rd.—We recommend the holding of package parties and that the funds raised in that manner be equally divided between the State committee and the sections holding the same.

Several communications relative to furthering the agitation as well as requests from various districts for speakers were referred to the State committee, they to act as in their judgment they saw fit. A collection in aid of the campaign was then taken which netted five dollars. A motion was also passed to allow the speakers of the language federations affiliated with or recognizing the S. L. P. officially to speak from the Party platforms.

Under "Good and Welfare" the delegates from different parts of the State explained the methods adopted and the work accomplished in their respective districts, and judging from the sentiments expressed the Massachusetts S. L. P. will conduct an active campaign this fall. It was voted to have 30,000 leaflets with the National and State tickets printed.

The following nominations were made:

For Governor,
WALTER J. HOAR
Worcester.

For Lieutenant Governor,
JOAO CLAUDINO
New Bedford.

For Secretary of State,
GEORGE NELSON.
Boston.

For Treasurer.
HENRY C. HESS
Boston.

For Auditor,
FRANK BOHMBACH
Boston.

For Attorney General,
ELIOT C. HARDING
Tisbury.

For Presidential Electors,
At large, Herman Keopke, Pittsfield.
" " Thomas F. Brennan, Salem.
1st Dist. Henry Noffke, Holyoke.
2nd " Frederick A. Nagler, Springfield.
3rd " Gustave S. Peterson, Worcester.
4th " James Hayes, Leominster.
5th " Gilbert G. Smith, Lawrence.
6th " Jere. McNally, Salem.
7th " Micheal J. Quirk, Saugus.
8th " Andrew Mortensen, Somerville.
9th " Joseph C. Dunnack, Boston.
10th " Andreas L. Wallin, Quincy.
11th " Patrick Mulligan, Boston.
12th " Carl F. Fredrikson, Hyde Park.
13th " Dennis McGoff, New Bedford.
14th " Chas. H. Tobin, No. Attelboro.

The Conference after receiving and accepting a communication from the Lettish Socialist Labor Federation proffering their assistance in spreading the principles of the S. L. P., adjourned.

John Sweeney, Sec'y.

KEEP IN TRIM!
WITH
[illegible]
THE BEST REMEDY FOR
Habitual Constipation
AND
Torpid Liver,
100 PILLS 25¢
SENT POST-PAID
·H·L·BERGER·
CHEMIST & APOTHECARY
2ND AVE. COR. 96 ST. NEW YORK

SECTION CALENDAR.

Under this head we shall publish standing advertisements of Section headquarters, or other permanent announcements. The charge will be five dollars a year for five lines.

Section San Francisco, Cal., S. L. P. Headquarters, Hungarian Socialist Federation, Lettonian Socialist Labor Federation, 883 McAllister street.

Los Angeles, Cal., Headquarters and public reading rooms at 409 East Seventh street. Public educational meetings Wednesday evenings. People readers are invited to our rooms and meetings.

Section Cleveland, Ohio, S. L. P., meets every alternate Sunday at 356 Ontario street (Ger. Am. Bank Bldg.), top floor, at 3 p. m.

Headquarters Section Cincinnati, O., S. L. P., at 1414 Race street. General Committee meets every second and fourth Thursday. German, Jewish and Hungarian educational meetings every Wednesday and Sunday. Open every night.

Section Allentown, Pa., S. L. P., meets every first Saturday in the month at 8 p. m. Headquarters, 815 Hamilton street.

Section Providence, R. I., 81 Dyer st., room 8. Regular meetings second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.

New Jersey State Executive Committee, S. L. P.—John Hossack, Secretary, 22 Fulton ave., Jersey City; Fred. Gerold, Financial Secretary, 102 Waverly st., Jersey City, N. J.

Chicago, Illinois. — The 14th Ward Branch, Socialist Labor Party, meets every 1st and 3rd Sunday, 2 p. m. sharp, at Friedmann's Hall, s.-e. corner Grand and Western avenues. Workingmen and women cordially invited.

Section Seattle, S. L. P. headquarters, free reading room and lecture hall, No. 2000 Second avenue. P. O. address, Box 1040.

Section Salt Lake, Utah, meets every Wednesday, 8 p. m., Rooms 4 and 5, Galena Block, 69 East 2nd So. street. Free reading room. Weekly People readers invited.

All communications intended for the Minnesota S. E. C. should be addressed to Otto Olson, 310 7th ave., So. Minneapolis, Minn.

Section St. Paul, Minn., S. L. P., holds a business meeting every second and fourth Sunday in the month at 10 a. m. at Federation Hall, cor. 3rd and Wabash

WEEKLY PEOPLE

28 City Hall Place, New York.
P. O. Box 1576. Tel. 129 New York.
Published every Saturday by the
SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.
Paul Augustine, National Secretary.
Adolph Orange, National Treasurer.

Entered as second-class matter at the New York Post Office, July 13, 1900.

Owing to the limitations of this office, correspondents are requested to keep a copy of their articles, and not to expect them to be returned. Consequently, no stamps should be sent for return.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888	2,068
In 1892	21,157
In 1896	36,564
In 1900	34,191
In 1904	34,172

Subscription Rates: One year, $1.00; six months, 50c.; three months, 25c.

All communications for the Weekly People, whether for editorial or business departments, must be addressed to: The Weekly People, P. O. Box 1576, New York City.

Subscribers should watch the labels on their papers and renew promptly in order not to miss any copies.

Subscribers will begin to get the paper regularly in two weeks from the date when their subscriptions are sent in.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY

PRESIDENTIAL TICKET.

For President:
AUGUST GILLHAUS,
Engineer, New York, as Proxy for
MORRIE R. PRESTON,
Now in the Nevada State Penitentiary
for the legitimate exercise of the right
of self-defense on picket-duty, and
whom delicacy prevents from personally appearing on the ballot.
For Vice-President:
DONALD L. MUNRO,
Machinist, Virginia.

> The end of man is an action, and not a thought, though it were the noblest.
> —CARLYLE.

TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND!

Two hundred thousand men, women and children—cotton operatives—are locked out in England.

Do you know what a lock-out is? Are you aware of its awful significance?

It means that these two hundred thousand makers of cotton cloth are to be shut out, bodily, from the factories, are not to be allowed to produce. If a hundred working people of all ages and sexes were to be set apart for every year since the Christian era began, 10,000 for every century, 50,000 for every half millenium, 100,000 for every millenium, the grand total would not yet equal the sum of this enormous army of workers who are thus to be torn away from the looms at which they earn their daily bread, and told: "Thou shalt not labor, neither shalt thou eat."

Two hundred thousand of them! Think of it! Even when they worked, they could not hold up their heads and say they lived as human beings should. The man's wages were too low to furnish a roof and a pantry-full to his wife and their brood, so the wife took her place beside the husband, and together they fed their life to the machine that the boss might give them bread. The man and his wife together could not provide firewood on the hearth and warm stockings for their children, so the children, too, left the free field and the little school house, and sat themselves down before the machine, that it might put its stamp upon their brow, and serve them up as profits for the master.

And now they may not even work. If some one or two, or a hundred, were turned off, they might find a crust and shelter with some more fortunate friend. But 200,000 at one clap—it means absolute starvation. A population greater than that of the city of Providence, or nearly equal to the combined populations of the States of Nevada and Idaho, deprived at once of its only and accustomed means of livelihood, can not turn itself about overnight and take up life the next day in new and untried occupations, even were there a call for their labor. Grim fate stares them in the face.

If the lock-out lasts long, as it may, what scenes of anguish will not be enacted under those humble roofs! What deeds of execration and despair will not rise to the minds of men in their prime, forbidden to lay a finger to the tool from which they must draw their sustenance! What infant lives will not sigh themselves out through lips blue and parched with hunger, as little bodies fall a hecatomb to the power of capital! What panting wifehood and motherhood will not drag its failing limbs to the sacrifice of its noblest ideals, that body and soul may one night more be kept together!

And what have these people, these 200,000, done to deserve this fate? What have they done? It is this: They have refused to accept a cut of one-twentieth in their starveling wages, which the lords of their destiny, the mill lords, wished to enforce. For that crime the tortures of a besieged city have been visited upon them.

And we workingmen of America, are we going to let our feelings of indignation and revolt evaporate in empty sympathy? Craven we, if we do. Rather let us sound anew the tocsin that calls to battle against a system under which a few men thus control the lives, bodies and souls of 200,000. Work, work unceasingly to spread the knowledge and the literature that will put such things from off earth's face. Beat, beat louder the death knell of Capitalism.

BRYAN AND SOCIALISM.

Hitherto the utterances of Bryan have been half-truths only—just like Taft—on all the economic matters that he has touched upon. One economic statement made by Bryan is absolutely correct. Not a pin can be stuck in the statement that the Republican and not the Democratic party tends towards Socialism.

Socialism rejects competition as wasteful to social energies. The Democracy strives with might and main to re-introduce competition.

Socialism hails the concentration of productive powers, implied in the Trust, on the same principle that it hails every perfection in the machinery of production. Perfection in the machinery of production, together with concentration of productive powers, promotes abundance of wealth—a social necessity. The Republican party favors the Trusts. It would keep them private property, as they are, while Socialism will render the Trust collective property. Nevertheless obvious is the fact that the chasm which divides Bryan from Socialism is infinitely deeper and wider than the chasm that divides, separates Taft from Socialism. Taft is a step towards Socialism; Bryan is a step or, rather, an attempted step away from Socialism.

As regards Socialism, Taft's position is a kin. Socialism could never be unless Capitalism was. Bryan is capitalist, too, no doubt; but his mind is that of atrophied capitalism. He can accept capitalism only as it was in its incipiency—the stage of competition. Bryan's position in economics is as if he believed in babies, but never out of their swaddling clothes. Taft's position in economics is as if he admitted that babies are bound to grow into lads and lassies, only he would keep the lads and lassies in that stage of development, and feels horrified at the idea of their becoming marriageable adults. Both positions are born of ignorance of social evolution. Yet the fact stands out obvious that, though Taft is as rabid anti-Socialist as Bryan, he stands nearer to us than Bryan. Though, to a great extent, Bryan's natural following will eventually merge with the Socialist Movement, while Taft's natural following will grow daily more petrifiedly anti-Socialist, such is the contradiction into which class-error throws these two leading exponents of the capitalist social system that the one who will ever oppose Socialism until he is downed is the one who blazons the way Socialismward, while the one who actually retards Socialism is he who is bound to be absorbed by the Revolution that is now well under way.

POSTAL MEN, AHOY!

Clouds are gathering over the heads of the Postal employes. The clouds are as yet no larger than the palm of the hand of any of the girls employed at starvation wages in the mail-bag repairing department; the clouds will grow beyond the size of the palm of the biggest handed mail carrier; and they threaten to cover the horizon. The electric spark of lower wages is the spark the cloud is big with.

The Postal Commission recently sat in Atlantic City. The choice of the place and the balminess of the sea breezes that agitated the papers on the Commission's table did not soften their hearts. They were examining the report covering six months' expense to the Government for railway mail carrying. Railway mail carrying is done by railroad magnates. If expenses are too high should not the railroad capitalists fear reduction? What have the proletarian Government employes to do with that? A good deal, especially when, as now appears, the railroad mail carrying is found to have been costing altogether too much.

There is a curious process of reasoning in the mind of the capitalist. Are retrenchments necessary, they are shoved over to the workingman. The recent crisis furnished many illustrations. Kerslap came the crisis. It came through no fault of Labor. Labor had been active, industrious, productive as never before. Moreover, the constantly asserted claim that the capitalist does all the directing and thinking, estops these gentry from throwing the responsibility for false thinking and directing upon the part of the workingmen. Whatever the capitalists do not direct, undeniable is their direction of finances. The crisis was their work, no one else's. Retrenchments become necessary. Who had to sustain the main retrenching? Not the capitalist; it was the workingmen. Profits had fallen. Was the deficit to be made up by previous profits? The Rev. Mr. M. Machado of the Holy Ghost Church of Providence would have thrown extra fits at so revolutionary a thought. Past profits were left untouched. "Havings is keepings," so runs the sacred capitalist creed. The deficit had to come, as much as possible, out of the hide of the workingman—and it did.

It will be so now with regard to the Postal employes. The Commission is brooding over the report that it is to make—an ominous sign. Woe will be the Postal employes if the Commission's report should emphatically recommend an emphatic reduction in the expense of the railway mail carrying service.

SLANDERING FRICK.

What a magnificent opportunity does the present scarcity of coke workers present to Mr. H. C. Frick!

Mr. Frick's Coke Company is the fuel end of the United States Steel Corporation. Mr. Frick is a tried-and-never-found-wanting American patriot. He is an undisputed "Pillar of Law and Order," an acknowledged lover of his country, and upholder of its purity. With all such surpassing qualities centered in him, nothing short of Providential is the circumstance that he, and none less than he, is confronted with the complicated problem of scarcity of workers.

Coke workers are Hungarians — a "backward race," compared to Mr. Frick's. About 5,000 of this "backward race" being in the country, Mr. Frick employed them. They have returned home in large numbers. Their places are vacant and their work wanted. An unpatriotic Frick would seek to re-immigrate these "backward race" folks. A patriotic Frick will do nothing of the sort. Seeing that the patriotic Frick surely holds the views of Mr. Robert Hunter, and grieves to think that the original 3,000,000 inhabitants of the colonies were not left to stock this country with its present 75,000,000 population, but were constrained to allow admixture with the degenerate Jewish and Gentile hordes of Europe—seeing that, there can be no doubt that Mr. Frick is now thinking to himself: "Good riddance of bad rubbish!" and that he will give the 5,000 jobs at his disposal to 5,000 members of the "old stock," with wages to match their old-stockedness.

Such is the opportunity that accident throws into Mr. Frick's hands. Great men are availers of great opportunities. Mr. Frick will not let the opportunity slip him.

Some say he is about to send abroad for these "backward race" Hungarians. It is the fate of greatness and goodness to be subject of slander.

DUCKS IN THUNDER

Two leading bosses — Roosevelt and William Barnes, jr.—have recently made a confession, that is, a virtual admission of their being but ducks in the presence of the economic-political thunder that has broken over their heads.

As to Roosevelt he announces in this month's American Magazine: "New issues are coming up. I see them. People are going to discuss economic questions more and more; the tariff, currency, banks. They are hard questions, and I am not deeply interested in them; my problems are moral problems, and my teaching has been plain morality."

Mr. Barnes puts the matter less pretentiously. In his Albany "Evening Journal" he draws a pen picture of himself, all the more truthful because unconscious. One can imagine Barnes' looks, his bulging eyes, his hair standing on end, his blanched lips when he penned the sentence "the mazes of public opinion" that are causing him utter bewilderment.

Roosevelt and Barnes are only types of their class. It is a class which has hitherto performed to perfection the role of the fly on the wheel. A gigantic nation, cast by the Revolution of 1776 into a certain mold, the capitalist mold, developed logically. The flies on the wheel imagined they did the developing. The nation grew powerful, regardless, indeed, despite them; they took the credit to themselves. All they had to do was to swim, or roll, with the current. They conceived the notion that they raised and ran the current; and, as the party, on the wheels of which they roosted, was the natural political expression of the economic development that was going on, they found themselves regularly on the side of the emphatic triumphs, which, of course, they regularly attributed to themselves.

In the meantime the evolutionary course was undermining the baby born in 1776. It had grown to maturity, to old age, and is now "a foot in the grave young man." Within the decomposing body new elements were gathering for a new birth. Of that the flies on the wheel knew nothing. While the flies on the wheel were filling the world with speeches, articles and "messages," in which all the tricks of rhetoric were resorted to except the hard study requisite for the mastery of the subject, other people were studying "economic questions," and doing hard work. The flies elocutionized on the "tariff," on "currency," on "banking"—the future powers were studying, learning, knowing and shaping "public opinion." A time was bound to come when the flies would realize that their stuff was twaddle. That time has come. With it a metamorphosis took place. The flies became ducks. The issues rolling thunder. And, like ducks in thunder, the one-time "leaders" now are amazed, bewildered by the "mazes of public opinion," and, funniest yet, imagine they can run away from the "hard questions," so much harder than spinning out "morality" essays.

The thunder will overtake them, and its bolts, too. They will stand transfixed by the mazes of issues that fly-duck-like they were too class-dull to grasp and grapple with, and that now have overtaken them to their undoing.

VALUABLE CAMPAIGN DOCUMENTS.

Among the campaign documents that proceed from Washington surely the Daily Consular Reports are not the least important. They are not meant for "campaign documents", that's quite certain; least of all can they be suspected of being campaign documents in favor of the Socialist Labor Party. As a matter of fact they are both.

However satirical Taft may be on Bryan, or Bryan on Taft; however anxious each of these leading candidates may be to prove he "is not like the other"; however zealous each is to draw sharp the line that separates them;—however that may be, both Taft and Bryan are expressly agreed upon one thing. That is that Socialism is horrible, and that the horrible thing is "planted upon the utterly repulsive supposition that modern Government is a class Government." We have no classes, they declare in chorus. How can there be "class Government"? they ask in chorus. And in chorus they exert their undoubted elocutionary talents to prove their contention.

The Daily Consular Reports daily give them the lie.

The consular reports are issued by the Government, presumably by a "people's" Government. Now, not even Taft, less so Bryan, will, or does deny that in this classless country there are workingmen and employers. Indeed, Taft, as much as Bryan, is sitting up at night, sleeplessly scheming how to corral the "Labor Vote." There is no dispute upon the subject. All this notwithstanding, the Daily Consular Reports read, from the first line of the first page, down to the last line of the last page, and day in day out, as if they were issued by private employers, to private employers, for private employers. The reports tell all about the market of shoes in Hungary; about the chances of crockery in Italy; about the prospects of machinery in the province of Minas Geraes in Brazil; how coffee can be purchased in wholesale quantities in Paraguay and Venezuela; how galalith could be made in the United States; all about the profitableness of olive oil in Spain;—and so forth. Not a word about Labor, its price, its conditions, its chances.

There is nothing to complain about in this. Only he would wonder and complain who would expect a corn stalk to set forth a musk melon. Modern Government is class Government, and, of course, capitalist class Government. So far from complaining of the nature of the Daily Consular Reports, the Socialist must be glad to have such campaign documents furnished to him free, gratis and for nothing.

TOO MUCH LAW FOR HILL.

Lincoln, Neb., Sept. 25.—A communication from James J. Hill and an address by Prof. James L. Laughlin, of the University of Chicago, were features of the Nebraska bankers' convention to-day.

Hill declared the bank guaranty scheme the latest financial fad, and he asserted that for several years the railroad business had been the object of incessant attack. Concerning recent legislation he said:

"Every session of every legislative cripples or overturns some legitimate industry by applying to it a brand new collection of regulations; some, perhaps, wholesome, many merely mischievously annoying, and still others destructive.

BETRAYAL PRAISED

Butte Miners' Union Lauded by Western Papers for Refusing Aid to Lumber Workers.

The lumber workers of Western Montana must have learned by this time how much reliance they can place on their affiliation with the Montana State Union and especially with Butte Miners, No. 1, W. F. of M.

Those lumber workers were resisting a cut in wages and an increase of hours in the counties of Sanders, Ravalli and Missoula, Western Montana. Opposed to them were the following large companies: Big Blackfoot Milling Co., Western Lumber Co., and the Mann Lumber Co.

A large portion of the timber cut in Western Montana is used in the mines of Butte. Naturally, the lumber workers thought that because of their affiliation with the Montana State Union, to which Butte Miners' Union also belongs, the miners would stand by them in time of trouble to the extent of refusing to handle scab timber and lumber. But the hopes of those poor deluded victims have been ruthlessly shattered by the action taken by Butte Miners' Union.

Some time ago a special committee was appointed by the Miners' Union to go to the scene of the strike and investigate the grievances of the strikers. Following the report of that committee a special referendum on the following proposition was presented to the membership of the union:

"Shall we give our moral support to the lumber workers now on strike to the extent of refusing to handle any lumber until the trouble between the lumber companies and the lumber workers is settled?"

Following the advice of conservative (level headed) leaders and company's tools, 1,228 abject specimens calling themselves union men voted against the proposition. On the other side, 340 determined men with the courage of their convictions voted for it.

When the result was known there was great jubilation in the camp of the enemy, the Amalgamated Company. W. C. Clark and the Blackfoot Lumber Company can rejoice: the Butte Miners' Union has again given an exhibition of the conservatism and belly-crawling which has made it famous all through this section of the country.

The Amalgamated mouthpiece, the "Inter-Mountain," W. E. Clark's sheet, the "Butte Miner," and the "Anaconda Standard" had special editorials [see below] praising the great and glorious action of a bunch of union scabs.

According to the newspapers, the strike of the lumber workers has been declared off: they have gone down to defeat, thanks to the treachery of the labor fakirs and the crass ignorance of the majority of the membership of unions affiliated with the Montana State Union, and Federation of Labor. Indeed, the same old story has here been repeated. Union railroad men have transported scab timber, union teamsters hauled scab lumber, union mill and smeltermen have unloaded scab products, A. F. of L. carpenters have nailed and sawed scab planks, and on top of all Butte Miners' Union by its action has put the finishing touch to the great monument of union scabbing. The lumber jacks have had to swallow a bitter pill, but the day of reckoning is at hand. The sins of organized scabbery will visit some of the Butte unions before long. The day will come when some of them will be in troubles of their own and the treatment which they have given to the lumber workers will be returned to them.

Comment of Mine Owners' Papers.

A CRISIS AVERTED.

By a decisive vote the miners' union has effectually blocked a movement that threatened to interrupt Butte's march toward prosperity and refused to plunge the district into another enforced and indefinite period of industrial inactivity and all its consequent evils. By refusing to adopt the wishes of the few who desired the organization to take up a quarrel that in no wise concerned it, the union has added to its reputations for conservativeness that has made it the most respected and influential labor organization in the northwest. No question of unionism, it is asserted, was involved. The miners were asked to discriminate against lumber, whether union or not, until a settlement of differences had been adjusted, which meant indubitably a shutdown for an indefinite period. Copper mines cannot operate without timber, and there would have been no option on the part of the various managements who would have been compelled to suspend in the event the miners refused to handle all the timber required. Fortunately wise counsels prevailed and a crisis averted that might have been fraught with serious consequences. Butte may now hope to enjoy a long era of uninterrupted prosperity. With the recovery of the market for copper, there will be nothing to disturb conditions here. —*The Inter-Mountain*, Sept. 9.

A HAPPY OUTCOME.

The general cheerfulness with which the people of Butte heard the announcement that the miners' union of Butte had voted against taking an aggressive part in the troubles of the lumber workers of western Montana is a reliable indication of the importance of the question to this community.

Business men and miners alike made no pretense of concealing their anxiety lest some radical action be voted by the majority, with the almost inevitable result that the mines in Butte would be compelled to shut down pending some settlement of the strike in Missoula county.

The trouble in the lumber camps was more on arising from the rivalry of two unions disputing jurisdiction rather than any issue of open or closed camps; and for this reason there seemed little prospect of any early agreement by which the mills could resume work if the miners in Butte should refuse to handle the lumber manufactured by workmen who proposed to live up to the agreement made with the companies.

Happily this complication was avoided by the consistency of the members of the miners' union, who, by their ballots, approved the same faith to pledges shown by the lumbermen as they themselves had kept regarding their own scale in Butte. It was a stand to which the advocates of unionism can point with pride, a vote to uphold the honor of organized labor by refusing to repudiate agreements or to approve such repudiation.

Dispatches from Missoula received last night announce that the strike throughout the lumber district has been called off as a result of the vote, and normal conditions will prevail under the scale accepted both by the operators and the old union of lumbermen.

The decisive verdict of the miners here has not only given assurance of harmony at home, but has also hastened the solution of trouble in a neighboring community that depends for its prosperity upon the market in Butte.

There appears to be every good warrant for the enthusiasm with which the news was received here as well as in the western district. — *The Butte Miner*, Sept. 10.

THE SUN NEVER SETS ON SOCIALISM!

By A. D.

You have heard of Ted Bombastes Furioso, such his name,
Who daily does perform the work of fifty common men;
Yet Ted should take a "hunch" from us, the proletarian band,
For we work when he is sleeping, if he could but understand;

For as Teddy and his retinue snooze in the halls of state,
And the sun sinks to the westward and it leaves the Golden Gate,
Then in every land and nation where shines the glorious sun
The Socialists are busy, and their day has just begun.

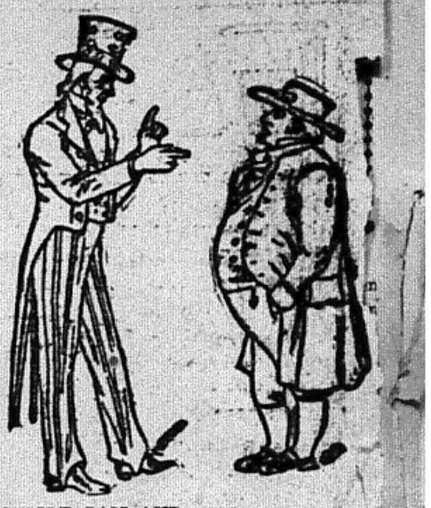
From New Zealand on to Moscow, from Hawaii to the Rhine,
From the Yukon to Cape Colony they're hustling all the time;
From Singapore to London, from Siberia to the Horn,
With them 'tis always daylight, and an ever bursting morn.

From Tokio to Dublin, and from there to Fond Du Lac (Hell and back),
The Socialistic army never knows a night's bivouac:
Our flag is never lowered at the setting of the sun,
For a sun that knows no setting never knows a sun-down gun.

Our thousand-platoon system is working day and night;
The presses rolling, growling, in the never-let-up fight;
And the thrones of wrong are trembling as that host goes marching on,
For our midnight is all morning, and our evening is all dawn:
And the sun that sheds his lingering bars athwart the vault of Heaven
May set on strenuous Teddy but not on Socialism!

HOSPITAL REFUSES AID.

Spokane, Wash., September 21.—The hospital authorities of Spirit Lake have refused treatment to an employe of the I. W. & N. R. R., who has paid $1 monthly as insurance against accidents. The employe is George Franklin, who a week ago was held up by highwaymen and shot in the leg. Franklin objected to the hospital doctor when told to go that he had paid the company insurance regularly, but the doctor said that it didn't matter as Franklin had not been hurt while working on the road. He was compelled to leave the institution.



UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN—I'm going to drop politics.

UNCLE SAM—That might not be a bad idea, provided the political issues, too, dropped you.

B. J.—Well, I won't let them interfer with my business.

U. S.—What is your business?

B. J.—I have a little grocery store.

U. S.—And you imagine you could ru that uninterfered with, if you interfer with nobody?

B. J.—Why, of course!

U. S.—Can you get along without cu tomers?

B. J.—How foolish you talk! Of cours I need customers.

U. S.—Now, suppose that the employ ers of your customers reduce wages, wi the workers have as much to expend groceries as before?

B. J. (with an angry look that tel "I have been there")—No!

U. S.—Can you prevent it?

B. J.—No!

U. S.—And consequently, the loss to revenue of the men will interefere wit your business, eh?

B. J.—(Bites his lips).

U. S.—You know that the machi displaces workmen, don't you?

B. J.—Yes.

U. S.—Now, suppose the employers your customers get new machines, what becomes of customers whom those machines displace? Will they have any money to buy groceries from you?

B. J. (angrier still)—No, they won't!

U. S.—Consequently, the conduct of the employers interferes with your business?

B. J.—(Grows quite red in the face)

U. S.—But that's not all. Have y not heard of the "department store"?

B. J. (walking backward and forwa impatiently)—Have I heard of them—heard of them? By Jericho! I've hea of them, and felt them, too!

U. S.—These larger capitalistic co cerns are more attractive than the litt ones?

B. J.—If that were all! They c afford to sell so much cheaper; and they filch our customers away.

U. S.—Just so. These larger concentrations of capital interfere with your business?

B. J.—Yes! Yes! Yes!

U. S.—Whether you will or no?

B. J.—Yes, will I or nil I.

U. S.—There you see, my good man, that there is no such thing as running away from or dropping the political issues of the day or turning your back upon them. They won't drop you. They will hold you fast. What good does it do you to run away, if they can and do overtake you?

B. J.—Now, what is a man to do?

U. S.—You realize that the machine produces infinitely more than hand-work, hence you must realize that there is something wrong somewhere, inasmuch as, despite increased production, there is increased poverty. You realize that one large store is better than many picayune ones, hence there must be something wrong if, despite such advantages, there are people who suffer by it.

B. J.—That's all right; but the remedy?

U. S.—Can a gold standard or a silver standard, or protection, or free trade, or expansion or anti-expansion remove these evils?

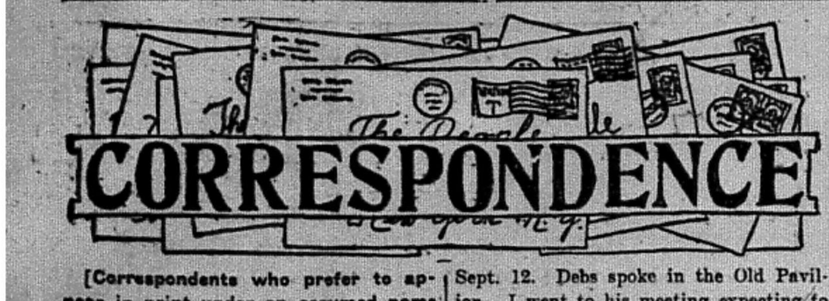
B. J.—Don't see how they could.

U. S.—Nor does anybody else; those who shout that way least of all. Now suppose that the machine, and the land and the factories were owned by the people and operated by them, would there be any idle capitalists to sponge up wages, throw men out of work and thereby make the whole community suffer?

B. J.—Guess not.

U. S.—That's all the milk there is in the cocoanut, and that is Socialism. And that is what you should fight for. To run away from politics is all nonsense. You must stand up and fight. Vote the straight Socialist Labor Party ticket, the ticket of the Arm and Hammer, and get every one you can to do the same.

Watch the label on your paper. It will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third, the year.



CORRESPONDENCE

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

LOANS MONEY WHERE IT DOES MOST GOOD.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The attached letter was received by the national office of the Socialist Labor Party. The correspondent correctly realizes that he can do no better than place his money with the S. L. P. and help the party fight the present system of industrial slavery. Needless to say, the loan is thankfully received.

P. Augustine,
National Secretary S. L. P.

New York, Sept. 24.

(Attached Letter).

Mr. Paul Augustine
"New York, N. Y.

"Dear Comrade.—Inclosed find one hundred dollars ($100.00) in Express Order, a loan to the Socialist Labor Party, as an aid in the campaign, to be placed in any funds the N. E. C. may see fit to use same.

"Please issue Loan Certificates of twenty dollars ($20.00) each payable the 15th of each consecutive month from Nov. 15th, 1908.

"I have this money on hand, and think it better to loan same to the party than risk it in some capitalist institution, where it is only used to the working class' further undoing.

"Could not this loan system be encouraged to advantage among the comrades, when they have a little spare money? "Fraternally,

"H. A. Brandborg."

Bearmouth, Mont., Sept. 19.

A "PEOPLE" NEEDED IN DENMARK.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I do wish that in Denmark there were a publication similar to The People, as the political fakirs over there have just succeeded in inducing the workers to declare a general strike in reply to a lockout dictated by the exploiters. The conditions in Denmark now prove that a political movement without a class-conscious economic backing will turn out a failure and make a hell for the working class. Bruno Schmytz.

Winnemucca, Nev., Sept. 20.

SECURING SUBSCRIPTIONS AND SELLING LITERATURE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Enclosed find 8 half-yearly subscriptions for the Weekly People and order for literature. The way the boys are coming up here, in the slowest town on the map, is a very encouraging sign.

Hard times have got a good many handcuffed. They are still on short time and have little work. By steady agitation we managed to get a small literature fund and now I hope, with the help of some of the comrades, to push this thing along.

Hoping that this will look good to the comrades elsewhere, I am

W. A. Nelson.

Eldorado, Pa., Sept. 16.

PIERSON KEEPS UP HIS SCORE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I send you 11 subs to the Arbetaren and 14 to the Weekly People. At two successful meetings we sold 35 books and secured one subscription.

The men that subscribed to the Swedish paper work in the C. B. & O. Ry. shops. They are a fine lot of fellows and I am satisfied that if the Swedish members keep in touch with them they could be brought into the organization.

The Prohibition wave has struck Galesburg. The town is supposed to be dry, but the saloons are running wide open and selling some sort of stuff that has the desired effect on those who purchase it.

Knox and Lombard colleges are located here. Hundreds of graduates are turned out every year to fill swell paying jobs that don't exist.

Some of these dupes who were told of the grand opportunities before them, are twisting brakes on the Galesburg trolley cars.

Work is a scarce article here, especially with the railroads. The C. B. & O. and the Santa Fe systems are working only about half of their regular employes. As a result the town is full of idle railroad men.

Chas. Pierson.

Galesburg, Ill., Sept. 20.

DEBS MUM ON VITAL QUESTIONS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The great and only Debs and the "Red Special" arrived here Saturday evening, Sept. 12. Debs spoke in the Old Pavilion. I went to his meeting expecting to put a few questions as to his past pronouncements on industrial unionism and about Preston and Smith. But as Bobby Burns said. "The best laid plans of mice and men gang aft agley"; so did mine. Debs picked up his hat and coat and left just as he uttered the last word of his speech.

Debs paid particular attention to the fact that Bryan remained silent when Moyer and Haywood were languishing in jail. Debs' remarks on that matter were appropriate, but his silence on the case of Preston and Smith, two workers unjustly lying in jail in Nevada, was contemptible.

Touching upon economics, Debs remarked that labor must organize economically as well as politically, but he diplomatically avoided saying anything regarding the form of economic organization. He declared that his party stood for unity of the workers but again kept his mouth shut about his party's stand upon the matter of excluding the Orientals from the Pacific shores. His whole effort is for votes, and catch them any old way.

The writer was prepared to show up Debs, but there was no opportunity to expose his weak-kneedness. To trust in such a man is to trust in a traitor.

G. H. Hill.

Sacremento, Cal., Sept. 16.

THE S. L. P. SAFEGUARDS THE REVOLUTION.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Enclosed find three Pouren petition lists with signatures.

I have visited the Socialist party local here three times in connection with this matter. The first time I read to them the petition with some other matter relating thereto from The People. They were all very interested in the matter which was altogether new to them and very much surprised at the fact that the Chicago Daily Socialist never even mentioned about the affair. Almost every one present took copies of the petition to gather signatures.

The next week I came again to collect the petitions and also prepared to read to them some interesting articles from The People in connection with the Pouren affair. However, I was not invited to take the floor, was met rather coolly, and the meeting was adjourned within 15 minutes after I came in. Only one of those present attended to the gathering of signatures and the rest evidently treated the matter as decidedly foreign to them and regarded myself as an intruder. It was decidedly discouraging, and I there and then made up mind not to bother them any more about this affair.

However, last week, as the official statement of the Pouren Defense Committee began appearing in the Daily People I decided to try once more. I went to them and requested the floor; it was granted. I read to them that official statement ,also Dr. Lyman Abbotts letter and other items and also spoke to them on the importance and significance of the case. The result was gratifying. A resolution was passed expressing surprise at the way the Chicago Daily Socialist treated or rather ignored such an important matter and requesting an explanation of the reasons for it, if any.

I gave some of the Weekly Peoples to a railroad man and called his attention to the Pouren matter in it. He is a "Debs man" as he calls himself, but is not connected with the S. P. He read the articles and when he saw me again asked for more copies of the Weekly People to show those articles to some friends of his, also "Debs men." He did not need to be coaxed into recognizing in the Pouren matter an important case—but then who ever doubted that the rank and file of the working class is intelligent enough to see the light when its mind is not twisted by contamination with the S. P. and its press? L. Katz.

Joliet, Ill., Sept. 21.

ITALIAN SOCIALISTS PLANT BANNER OF S. L. P. IN NEWBURGH.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The Italian Federated Section of the Socialist Labor Party held a rousing and enthusiastic meeting here. The hall was full and standing room was at a premium. The meeting was called to order at 3 p. m. by the chairman, F. Canino, who introduced the speaker, E. Strobino, the Editor of the Il Proletario.

Strobino had his subject well in hand and had the attention of the audience for two hours. His subject was "Who we are and what we want." After showing that the organization was a body of cass conscious, uncompromising revolutionary Socialists, he showed that the ballot was the civilized method of propaganda; that the physical forcist had all to lose and could gain nothing.

Strobino showed also that while the ballot was the proper method of propaganda, it alone could not establish the Co-operative Commonwealth; that with the ballot alone we could not conquer the capitalist class. He showed that the revolutionary industrial union was absolutely necessary in order to conquer.

There was but one dissenting voice in the audience. When question time came an anarchist started to say things. The speaker of the afternoon let our opponent have all the rope he wanted. Then the speaker answered him so completely that the fellow nodded consent at least a dozen times, and said nothing in reply.

Three dollars' worth of pamphlets were sold and 7 subs for Il Proletario secured. I. M. Long.

Newburgh, N. Y., Sept. 15.

THE WORKER'S "PROSPECTS."

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I am writing from Virginia, the mother of States so-called, but I think she has lost her virginity before now. My grandfather before the Civil War was a slave owner; I am a wage slave, and from the present outlook have a good prospect of being thrown in the ranks of the unemployed in the near future as the Seaboard shops, where I work in the locomotive department, have reduced the hours from 40 to 32 per week. In these shops are exploited about two hundred men in that department.

I am constantly telling the men here that unless the capitalist class find a market to dispose of the surplus wealth the present depression will of necessity get worse instead of better. But the men have been listening to the Repo-Dem windjammers. Most all of them think that everything will be serene after the Presidential election. So we S. L. P. men here are waiting to see their disappointment after the election.

S. L. Ford.

Port Norfolk, Va., Sept. 18.

SEES COUNTER-EDUCATION AGAINST THE REVOLUTION.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—A wonderful country is this where armies of men are wandering about the country seeking a livelihood and women walk the streets that they may find shelter by offering their body for a night's lodging. That such cases are here by the score there are worlds of proof. Yet in the face of such scourging evidence of our times and conditions, our pious friends and hypocrites recite to their fellow-men the tale that men are idle because they don't want to work and women walk the streets because they crave such a life.

Hordes of restless idle men can be seen in groups and on benches in the parks, discussing the conditions in varied ways. Here one would think that the right kind of propaganda would prove fertile, but on a closer understanding one will see that a great many of these men are the followers of some freak who has an axe to grind, such as the Holy Rollers, "Holy Jumpers," the "Native Sons of the Golden West," and the three hundred and sixty other organizations of less importance, all playing their part in keeping the minds of the working class befuddled.

The latest gossip among the pretended Socialists here is the article that appeared in the Chicago Daily Socialist of recent date, that General Funston, of Goldfield "scrip" fame, had become a Socialist. It was he who only a few months ago made the bloodthirsty remark that if the soldiers were called upon to act they would act promptly and summarily, and when they got through Goldfield would not want troops for another 50 years. It is such trash that has the confusing effect on those who never will be able to understand Socialism.

Here in Los Angeles a system of peonage has been thoroughly developed. Great department stores are here by the score, with their army of young tidy girls depending on them for a livelihood. The scanty wages of these stores make these girls an easy prey to the heartless gluttons who prey on innocence. This city is overrun with well dressed and well fed parasites who live on the fruits of capitalism, who could with no great difficulty be arrayed against the hungry class with the ferocity that would make the Paris Commune insignificant in comparison.

The working class are facing starvation here the coming winter. For proof, one needs only to go to the employment offices and view the surging mass of humanity of every creed and color, all eager to buy a job at this time of the year when work is supposed to be plentiful. This gives one an inkling of what it will be when the thousands of pilgrims, now in the country fruitlessly hunting for jobs, return with empty purses and hungry stomachs. I was told that the jails here have been enlarged and new ones built to accommodate the most "unruly."

If the traitors and misleaders of labor could realize the misery they are responsible for! Or have they become so benumbed with bribes and fraud money that heart-rending appeals from women and babies have no effect on their soulless characters? The numberless insane views that many hold in regard to the overthrow of this unnatural form of government is convincing proof that an undercurrent of teaching is in vogue to that effect. The Salvation Army "War Cry," the "Appeal to Reason," "Wlishire's Magazine" and the hermaphrodite "Chicago Daily Socialist" are eagerly, literally devoured here, but not with a good digestion. Starvation and privation are forcing the famished to a better understanding, and woe to that man who will have the audacity to confront a crowd with the sole object of soliciting votes.

Thomas Dickman.

Los Angeles, Cal., Sept. 6.

A BATCH OF QUESTIONS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Can any readers answer these questions? It would be very instructive and interesting to know the facts. What became of the enormous amount of new wealth produced in the last ten years by the working class, especially as they are now on the verge of starvation, many out of work, with no prospects of getting work, because they have produced too much.

Is it a fact that the wealth of the United States is $107,000,000,000?

Is it a fact that there are ninety million people in the United States?

Is it a fact that 4,000 persons and corporations have $95,000,000,000 of the total wealth?

Is it a fact that they, the 4000 capitalists and corporations, have increased their proportion of the total wealth from 66 per cent to 89 per cent in the last ten years?

Is it a fact that fifty-one of the richest persons in the United States have $3,395,000,000?

Is it a fact that John D. Rockefeller's income is $100,000,000 per year?

Is it a fact that four people own the Smith carpet works of Yonkers, N. Y.?

Is it a fact that Alexander Smith Cochran's income from the carpet shop was $4,000,000 last year?

Is it a fact that Smith is worth, although he himself never did any useful work, $60,000,000, and have each of the other three owners saved the same amount of the wealth the women and children have produced in the last twenty-five years, making a total of $240,000,000?

Is it a fact that each worker in the carpet shop produces on an average $3,200 worth of new wealth every year?

Is it a fact that they get paid on an average of $8 per week or $400 per year?

How many capitalists are there in the United States?

I hope the time will soon come when we can ask: How many capitalists WERE there in the United States?

If the working class would only unite they could take and hold the wealth they produce. The capitalist class are so few and the working class are so many that it would be like taking candy from a baby. Joseph H. Sweeny.

Yonkers, N. Y., Sept. 23.

VAMPIRES.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Just now, because of the clamor for more information on the question of Socialism ,what with H. L. Call's visit to this city, and the doing of stock jobbing stunts on Sunday, all in the name of Socialism, I think the time opportune to review some history. Socialism is on the wing. The latest thing is the Socialist flying machine. The pronouncement comes from a familiar quarter, only under a changed name. The Girard, Kansas, "Airship Bulletin," contains the news.

On closer examination, it is seen that the "Bulletin" is the old brooder that hatched many a scheme before. But why the change of name? Is it because the Appeal is ashamed to show its hand after having foisted so many kinds of "Socialism" upon its dupes in the past?

A few of those schemes may be mentioned. First, the colonization of what is now the state of Washington; then the contest of the "Appeal" army for a farm or sand bank; then the "Appeal" lent itself to the Cash-buyers Union; later it went into the automobile business; all this for, and in the name of Socialism.

But the last venture brings Socialism up to date, and all these brands of Socialism are made up in Girard, Kansas.

In this latest "Airship Bulletin," a certain Richarson has a personal appeal to his "Comrades" urging them to buy $50 shares for 50 cents apiece. Thus it can be seen what these "Socialists" are in the movement for. They are in it for what can be gotten out of it. And when you expose them, they howl "I am sacrificing myself for the cause." E. R. Markley.

Pittsburg, Sept. 22.

THE MAN TAFT

His Career of Usefulness to the Ruling Classes.

Who is this man Taft, whose well-fed countenance smiles benignly at us so often nowadays from the front pages of morning and evening dalies? What has he done that the Republican party should nominate him and then influence the votes of labor by veiled and insidious threats of a continuation of dark times? Taft is "the child and champion" of the capitalist class. He has come to his present prosperity and renown by spending his talents in effectively serving the class of capital. Now that class, recognizing fully this value to them, desire to put him at the head of their state.

W. H. Taft sprang from the bosom of the bourgeoisie as certainly as Isaac sprang from the bosom of Abraham. The man knows the working class only as the fertile soil in which his caste has deeply imbedded its life-sustaining roots. By reason of his birth and breeding, by reason of his very existence, he cannot view the wealth-producing class in any but this light. He never has been a producer; he probably never will be. Has he ever performed any useful labor in preparing the clothes which he wears, the food which he eats, the luxuries which he enjoys? No! Since the day he left college he has been the parasitic servant of a parasitic class.

Can a man in the power of such material stresses as the foregoing, do justice to labor? Of course not! As well ask the white root boring worms of California to do justice to the fruit trees they attack. Workingmen, Taft and his are the antithesis of we and ours.

Taft will always be subservient to the forces on whom he depends. Intelligent workingmen know this to be true. Intelligent workingmen realize full well that a man can no more defy the means by which he lives, his material interests, than an oak can defy the earth from which it draws the current of its life; they know that such as Taft and the functions which he performs, live or die with the capitalist class; they know that his heart throbs and his pulse beats in rythm with the throbbing and beating of capitalistic interests; and they will not stab their class, the working class, by voting for him or the system which he represents.

The man Taft set out in life as an attorney, serving corporations. In the grooves of corporate interest his mind ran. His duty was to defeat the feeble efforts of the producers who through the courts sought compensation for injury or death suffered in the industrial world.

Gaining prominence by the success of his service in this branch of capitalist skinning, he was made a judge. From a legal baffler of proletarian aspiration he became a judge of proletarian aspiration. his debut in this role we no longer wonder why the American judiciary is so "fair." Events consequent upon Taft's judicial appointment prove that he was sterling to the class which elevated him. He issued the first injunction of note in labor history. It was as sweeping as the tides. Napoleonic, like his order, he held one detail of the working class, which wished to enter the fray, in restraint, while the master class tore the other to pieces. His strategy won a great victory.

Some time after he was sent to the Philippines. Capitalists wanted those Island to become a market in which they could release their over-stocked storehouses. They also wanted fresh natural resources at their command. But before these good things could be had, a capitalist state had to be organized; capitalist order established. This duty devolved on the man Taft, and so successfully did he do the work that he is to be made President of the United States.

Mr. Workingman, since the man Taft has been one of the geniuses of the age in furthering the interests of that class which flourishes during strikes and panics and wars, while you rot in idleness or shed your blood, you must not fail to make him President. Use your power of forgetfulness now as you never did before. Hosts of lurid facts must be cast into the dark spaces of oblivion.

You must fail to hear the silent mills and factories, but remember to elect the Republican Taft, and indorse the system which breeds panics, strikes, boycotts, injunctions, poverty, disease, idleness, hunger and death.

You must forget your soul and your wearing search for work; forget your worried wife and your unschooled factory children.

But you must try to dwell on the unprecedented prosperity in which you swim—and drown.

Such an insignificant occurrence as seven hundred people answering one want ad. should not interfere with the important duty of making the man Taft President. Consider the boundless resources of "My Country, 'Tis of Thee"; the coal in the ground and in the storerooms of the coal-barons.

Consider the "bumper crop," the sunspots, and the other humbugs.

Vote for Taft and you may get a few square **meals during** the next four years. But **above all cast** into outer darkness all **remembrance** of his intention to leave panics to God, and to feed the famine stricken with sympathy.

Workingmen, remember when your voted for T. R. last time? Prosperity was promised. It came—as light as a snow in late May; then it went away as quickly as that snow at noon. Something like a rainbow, pretty, but not tangible and very elusive. In spite of all, the panic burst with its train of horrors. "Good times" ended like the hoboe's dream of sumptuous feasts, in the midst of the term of the administration which had engaged to send good times. The pre-election promises of capital's political agents fell flat because of the inability to carry them out. Open your history books and you will see that this is not the first instance of industrial depression which came in spite of all promises to the contrary.

Now your "friends" seek another opportunity to serve you again as they have so many times before. Are you ignorant enough to fall again into their guileful traps; or has experience prepared you to stingingly rebuke them with a Socialist Labor Party vote?

Common Sense

Sparks, Nev.

LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.

E. P., ONEONTA, N. Y.—Now to your third question—

The Republican and Democratic parties are always careful to have the "Union Label" on their printed matter. Does that sanctify the contents of that stuff? No superstitious reverence to fetiches.

W. A. S., SYDNEY, N. S. W.—Now to your third question—

As to the pretext of the people who recently left the S. L. P. and went into the S. P., it was the stale old one. Ashamed, and justly so, to declare their real reasons, they set up the old cry of "Tyranny!" "Boss!" "Pasha!" etc. As to their real reason, it was the desire for jobs—lazy ones, such as that element likes. At first they thought they could get that in the I. W. W.—their editorship on the "Bulletin," etc. When they found "nothing doing" in that direction, the current turned hopefully to the S. P., where speakers get $3 a night, "and no questions asked," and where there are millionaires ready to pension "fit" pensioners.

Next question next week.

S. G., ST. LOUIS, MO.—1st: The difference between the S. L. P. and the S. P.? The S. L. P. stands by the International Socialist Congress decisions: 1st, that the Union is a necessary adjunct to the Party in accomplishing the Social Revolution; 2nd, that all anti-immigration moves keep the working class arrayed against itself; 3rd, that unity between Socialist parties in the same country should be effected on a basis of proportional representation. The S. L. P. also stands by the principle of Party ownership of the press, to the end that the utterances of those who speak for the Party can be controlled by the Party.

The S. P. denies, by word and by deed, every one of these principles.

2nd: There is no Socialist Party in Germany exactly corresponding with the S. L. P. The majority headed by Bebel and Singer comes nearest to it, while the Bernstein "revisionists" approximate to the "practical politics" position of the S. P.

R. J. H., RENO, NEV.—1st: He who would refrain from voting at the present time because there is no political party which is the reflex of a true revolutionary economic organization, only throws obstacles in the way of the formation of that necessary union and party. To form either, solid education is necessary. Only the organization which is based on proper principles can, through its press and speakers, give that education. Hence, to withdraw any or all support from that organization is to hinder it in its work. To a political party, votes are important. Hence, vote.

2nd: See answer to S. G., above.

3rd: The S. L. P. did not insist on Preston's running against his wishes. At the next meeting after an authoritative and definite declination was received, the N. E. C. Sub-Committee nominated a proxy, August Gillhaus, who now heads the ticket.

Other questions next week.

F. C. R., BRIDGEPORT, ALA.—"If the Socialists evolved a Church of Materialism?"—Why, man, all churches are based on immaterialism, that is, on supernaturalism. A "Church of Materialism" is a contradiction in terms, like Captain Jinks's "Horse Marines." Besides, Socialists have more serious business in hand than launching new creeds. The Socialist revolution is the goal they have in sight.

2nd—It is probable that if women were worked in the Georgia chain gangs, the recent searching exposures would have revealed the fact. No such thing was shown up; therefore it may be presumed not to exist.

A. S., VANCOUVER, B. C. — The entire nineteen works in the Sue series have been translated and are now being published as fast as possible. They are named: 1, The Gold Sickle; 2, The Brass Bell; 3, The Iron Collar; 4, The Silver Cross; 5, The Casque's Lark; 6, The Poniard's Hilt; 7, The Branding Needle; 8, The Abbatial Crosier; 9, The Carlovingian Coins; 10, The Iron Arrow Head; 11, The Infant's Skull; 12, The Pilgrim's Shell; 13, The Iron Pincers; 14, The Iron Trevet; 15, The Executioner's Knife; 16, The Pocket Bible; 17 The Blacksmith's Hammer; 18, The Sword of Honor; 19, The Galley Slave's Ring.

Of these, Nos. 1, 2, 6, 7, 11, 12 and 14 are already out. Nos. 8, 9, 10, and 3 will soon apear hard on each other's heels, in the order named. The others later.

E. C., ST. PAUL, MINN.—1st: This office is not in the bosom of either the Republican or the Independence Party. But from all appearances, one can shrewdly guess that there is close connection between Hearst's recent behavior and the Taft campaign managers. Hearst is certainly playing into Taft's hands, and at the same time attempting to put Bryan out of the running. Possibly it is for pay; possibly the hope of burying Bryan and getting himself nominated by the Democrats in 1912 is Hearst's motive; possibly both.

2nd: Assuredly the farmers in the Populist party should work in unison with the S. L. P. So should any man who has had enough of present conditions and seeks the shortest and surest way to end them. But they would hardly then remain in the Populist party.

L. G., COLORADO SPRINGS — It would be impossible to undertake to publish all the letters which come in on the Pouren matter. Your signed petition lists have been duly turned over to the Pouren Committee, and gratefully received by them.

H. J. F., SO. MANCHESTER, CONN. —The matter was received, but proved unavailable. Try again.

F. K., HARTFORD, CONN., AND ALL OTHERS WHOM IT MAY CONCERN—Writing on both sides of paper necessitates copying of every second sheet before the printers can handle it. Writing in lead or indelible pencil makes a bad glare under the electric light, hurts the compositors' eyes, and is almost illegible. Therefore, please do neither.

F. S., BROOKLYN, N. Y.; E. T. K., CHICAGO, ILL.; E. J. P., NEW ORLEANS, ALA.; M. C., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.; M. M., SCHENECTADY, N. Y.; F. L. P., PECOS, TEX.; F. H., LINCOLN, NEB.; A. L., SEATTLE, WASH.; J. W., EVERETT, MASS.; J. S. M., KENDALL, MONT.; J. L., BROOKLYN, N. Y.; G. A. M., TORONTO, CAN.; F. F., ALLEGHENY, PA.; B. H. H. JR., MILWAUKEE, WIS.; C. S., LOHN, TEX.; COMMITTEE, WAS.; E. C., PROVIDENCE, R. I.; F. F., NEW YORK, N. Y.; S. S., BUENA VISTA, PA.; J. H., HAMTRAMCK, MICH.—Matter reiceved.

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Cigars made of the choicest imported and domestic tobacco.

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Mail orders filled. Send for price list.

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
Paul Augustine, National Secretary.
28 City Hall Place.
CANADIAN S. L. P.
National Secretary, Philip Courtenay,
144 Duchess Ave., London, Ont.
NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
(The Party's literary agency.)
28 City Hall Place, N. Y. City.
Notice—For technical reasons no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, 10 p. m.

N. E. C. SUB-COMMITTEE.

Regular meeting of the N. E. C. Sub-Committee was held on Wednesday, September 23, at the Daily People Building.

Members present: Schrafft, Malmberg, Hall, Ball, Rosenberg, Lechner, Oatley, Brauckman, Schwartz, Hanlon, Lafferty, Kihn, Butterworth; absent: Wegener and Hammer; latter excused. Schraft elected chairman.

Minutes of previous meeting read and adopted.

The National Secretary read the financial report for two weeks ending September 19th, as follows: Income, $45.07; Expenditures, $189.65.

The committee on campaign poster reported that same was ready for the press and presented a proof. Moved by Hanlon, seconded by Rosenberg, "That three thousand posters be ordered printed." Carried unanimously.

Correspondence: From J. W. James, Scranton, Pa., inquiring regarding availability of Gillhaus to speak at Scranton and offering to arrange meeting and raise money to defray expenses. Answered and filed.

From McDowell, Newport News, Va., sending copy of Virginia election laws and giving information. Answered and filed.

From Fred Isler, Butte, Mont., sending petitions for Pouren, giving information regarding agitation and general matters and sending subs for Weekly People. Answered and filed.

From J. E. Riordan, Seattle, Wash., sending money for supplies and giving information regarding general matters. Filed.

From Jos. H. Sweeney, Yonkers, N. Y., relative to Losey ad in Daily People, and sending a copy of letter sent out by Losey to those answering the ad. Moved by Hanlon, seconded by Kihn, "that ad be removed from Daily People." Carried unanimously.

From Pa. S. E. C., giving information regarding Losey matter. Filed.

From E. F. Wegener, College Point, N. Y., resigning from Sub-Committee owing to inability to attend meetings. Moved by Hall, seconded by Malmberg, "to accept resignation." Carried unanimously.

From Brandborg, Bearmouth, Mont., sending loan of $100 for campaign fund. Moved by Kihn, seconded by Hall "to receive loan and refer letter to editorial department." Carried unanimously.

From Abelson, Organizer Section New York, inquiring about campign leaflet. Moved by Hanlon, seconded by Kihn, "to instruct National Secretary to insist upon campaign leaflets being printed at once." Carried unanimously.

From Evansville, Ind., stating that section has been reorganized and sending list of officers. Filed.

From Paterson, N. J., stating that Section has been reorganized with 23 members. The National Secretary reported that the N. J. S. E. C. had suspended Section Passaic Co., and that it had exceeded its powers in doing so, as such powers rest only with the N. E. C. Moved by Oatley, seconded by Rosenberg, "to inform the N. J. S. E. C. that the Sub-Committee cannot endorse its action in suspending Section Passaic County, the action being unconstitutional, and that we call upon the N. J. S. E. C. to send statement of reasons for said action." Carried unanimously.

From R. McLure, Philadelphia, Pa., giving information regarding intention of Polish Socialist Federation to join some national Socialist organization, and requesting to have a Polish speaker to address said body. Moved by Kihn, seconded by Hanlon, "to leave matter in the hands of National Secretary." Carried unanimously.

From Robert Williamson, Adamsville, Ala., requesting membership application blanks and stating willingness to try and form a Section. Answered and filed.

From Gillhaus, three letters, Columbus and Cincinnati, O., and Indianapolis, Ind., giving information regarding agitation and general matters and sending financial reports. Answered and filed.

From De Leon, Chicago, Ill., sending report of his tour to the Middle West, stating that meetings were splendid successes and giving information. Filed.

From Jenning, East St. Louis, Ill., stating that a section had been organized in St. Clair County, with 11 charter members, and sending application for charter. Moved by Rosenberg, seconded by Brauckman, "to grant charter." Carried unanimously.

From Ohio S. E. C., sending application for charter for Youngstown, signed by nine members. Moved by Malmberg, seconded by Hall, "to grant charter." Carried unanimously.

From Portland, Ore., sending application for a charter signed by 8 members. Moved by Brauckman, seconded by Kihn, "to grant charter." Carried unanimously.

The National Secretary reported having sent out constitution and decisions adopted at National Convention for a referendum vote. Report concurred in.

Moved by Hanlon, seconded by Kihn, "to instruct National secretary to send circular letter to sections to urge contributions to National Campaign Fund." Carried unanimously.

Meeting then adjourned at 10 p. m.

Max Rosenberg, Sec'y.

CONN. S. E. C.

The State Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party of Connecticut met at headquarters, 34 Elm Street, Hartford, Sept. 21. Bachofen chairman. Gierginsky absent.

Minutes of previous meeting adopted with correction that J. J. Murphy accepted nomination for Congress.

Credentials of F. Schuer were accepted and delegate seated.

Communications: From National Secretary, regarding speaker H. Klawansky.

From Section Bridgeport, sending copy of state ticket.

From O. Rukser, West Haven, sending $25 for sub. cards.

From G. Langner, regarding nomination, speaker, sending $9 for subscriptions, $2 for due stamps, subscription list and asking for voting blanks.

From P. M. Cuccaro, sending $6 for due stamps.

From Section New Haven sending financial report, name of candidate and bill of J. Marek.

From Section Stonnington sending voting blanks, money for due stamps, and regarding the state ticket.

From Labor News Company sending 60 quarter-yearly sub-cards. From Section Rockville sending $25 for campaign fund, referendum vote, nomination list and inquiring regarding ballots.

From J. T. Hunter, regarding his terms and sending a copy of industrial document.

From State Secretary of Connecticut asking for nomination list.

From N. E. C. regarding referendum votes.

On motion communications were received, acted on and filed.

Bill of J. Marek for $8.50 ordered paid.

The State Secretary Fred. Fellermann was instructed to send the nomination list to the State Secretary of Connecticut.

Financial report: Income $196.29; Expenses $54.60. Balance on hand on September 1, $141.69.

Motion carried to hold state committee meetings on first and third Monday each month.

The State Secretary gave a report regarding the voting machines and ballots to be used here in the state.

Frank Knotek,
Recording Secretary.

CANADIAN S. E. C.

Regular meeting of the Canadian N. E. C. held at 67 Bathurst st. Morrison elected to chair. Absent: Bryce, without excuse; Weitzel and Nichol excused.

Minutes adopted as read.

Communications: From R. E. Burns of Hamilton, received and filed.

From Wm. Varlsy of Toronto, stating he had prospects of forming section at once. Application blank sent on to him, and action of National Secretary endorsed.

From R. Gilispie, Edinburgh, requesting exchange of Canadian stamps; sent former National Secretary money order for same. Left in hands of Secretary.

National Secretary reported having sent out semi-annual report.

National Secretary instructed to subscribe to whatever paper the S. P. of Canada publishes their official business in.

Adjourned.

F. Haselgrove,
Rec.-Sec'y.

GILLHAUS MEETING IN ALLEGHENY COUNTY, PA.

August Gillhaus Preston's proxy on the S. L. P. presidential ticket, will speak in Allegheny County, Pa., on the dates given below:

Oct. 1.—Braddock ave and Sixth St. Braddock, 8 p. m.

Oct. 2nd.—Southern ave and Nathtze street; Mt. Washington, S. S., Pittsburg, 8 p. m.

Oct. 3rd.—14th and Carson street, S. S., Pittsburg, at 8 p. m.

Oct. 4th.—Old City Hall, Pittsburg, 2 p. m.

Oct. 5th—8th ave and Ann street, Homestead, 8 p. m.

Oct. 6th—East Pittsburg Turn Hall, 8 p. m.

Oct. 7th—Rochester, Beaver County.

Readers of this paper should help announce these meetings.

AS TO SPEAKERS

And Other Methods of Carrying On the Campaign.

The voters are not apathetic as far as the Socialist Labor Party is concerned. Reports from all sides indicate that the workers gladly listen to our speakers. The Party organizations are alive to the situation and the national office is being bombarded with requests for speakers. All the speakers available are being used and no more can be had for tours or to go long distances.

This fact does not, however, prevent good agitation work being done. The Labor News Co. can supply leaflets, so that Sections that have no speakers can carry on the work of propaganda, if anything more effectively than by any other method.

This method of propaganda can be participated in by every member, and by the way, such work is given as one of the duties of Socialist Labor Party membership, as will be seen by the Party application for membership blanks.

The leaflets can be had from the Labor News at the low price of $1.00 per thousand. Even Sections that are well supplied with speakers should not ignore the value of a thorough distribution of leaflets.

Of course nothing is gained if the leaflets are not put out. Ordering them in quantity and letting them lie around headquarters or a member's house accomplishes nothing. Get the leaflets into the hands of the voters. Have no fear that they will not be read.

The militant Socialist, who does all in his power to propagate the principles and advance the cause of Socialism, will not neglect to push the Party press at this time. While political discussion is rife there are endless opportunities to secure subscriptions.

Then there is the Party's pamphlet literature: the means whereby Socialists are builded. It is no trouble to dispose of pamphlets and no S. L. P. man should be without a supply.

To sum up, there is much that can be done; all that is required is the determination to do it. From now until election day push the propaganda, and of course after that; but just now is a most opportune time.

Paul Augustine,
National Secretary.

OPERATING FUND.

From members of Section Alameda Co., Cal., as follows:

C. A. Johnson, Fruitvale, Cal.	$ 25.00
Martin Carlson, Fruitvale, Cal.	.50
J. Ney, Oakland, Cal.	1.00
A. Weinstock, Oakland, Cal.	1.00
F. W. Anderson, Oakland, Cal.	1.00
H. L. Berger, New York City	1.00
Earl Schluter, Boston Mass.	1.00
C. A. Ruby, Rochester, N. Y.	1.00
Stephen Bailey, Delta, Colo.	1.00
Total	$ 32.50
Previously acknowledged	3,046.64
Grand Total	$3,079.14

NEWARK OPEN AIR METINGS.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 30.—cor. Morton and Prince sts.

THURSDAY, Oct. 1. — Washington and Market st.

FRIDAY, Oct. 2. — Morton and Broome streets.

SATURDAY, Oct. 3.—Center Market. Speakers: Campbell, Goldberg and Hartung.

HERE'S ANOTHER
GILLHAUS--MUNRO
Arm and Hammer
BUTTONS
with portrait of our standard bearers 1 3-4 inch, pin back.
SHOW YOUR COLORS
PRICE 5 CENTS
NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
28 City Hall Place New York.

POLICY OF SILENCE

In view of the contest **East vs. West**, or **One Sub per Man** contest, we shall deviate from our regular practice of announcing the number of subs received during the past week. It would be an injustice to our Eastern contestants to make known their strength and ability as sub-getters to their Western rivals before the termination of the contest. Next week's report will show comparative results.

This is Western week. Make every day count.

Labor News receipts this week show a slight falling off. Considering that we are in the midst of a strenuous Presidential campaign, this deficiency is unaccountable. The comrades throughout the land evidently fail to grasp the importance of having a large and varied supply of propaganda literature on hand at their open air meetings. We are not a trust which seeks to limit its output, nor will we complain if the orders overtax our shipping facilities. Send your orders in good and strong, Comrades.

Orders of $1 or more were:

Philadelphia, Pa.	$ 3.00
San Jose, Cal.	2.50
Canton, Ohio	12.00
Kings Co., N. Y.	4.35
Seattle, Wash.	11.60
Providence, R. I.	1.58
Moline, Ill.	3.00
Colorado Springs, Colo.	3.20
St. Louis, Mo.	4.00
Vancouver, B. C.	1.40
Holyoke, Mass.	3.30
Denver, Colo.	1.00
Braddock, Pa.	2.00
San Pedro, Cal.	1.25
McKeesport, Pa.	1.24
Jersey City, N. J.	7.85
Pittsburg, Pa.	3.60
Houston, Tex.	2.00
Monongahela, Pa.	1.00
Springfield, Mass.	1.00
Jamestown, N. Y.	1.00
Yonkers, N. Y.	2.00
26th and 28th A. D.'s, New York	2.90
22nd and 24th A. D.'s, " "	1.00
9th and 11th A. D.'s, " "	1.00
Paterson, N. J.	3.00

OBSERVATIONS

Jotted Down by One Who Has Eyes to See and Ears to Hear.

By H. S. K.

August Gillhaus reports that in the West it is a toss-up between Taft and Bryan. It begins to appear that way here too, in the "enemy's country." In travelling around town I have been surprised to find men, who were Roosevelt enthusiasts, now shouting Bryan.

A railroad agent was one who made no bones of his change of sentiment. Sitting on a park bench I overheard two men discussing politics. One, who had all the marks of a worker out of a job, said that he had voted against Bryan before, but this time he would vote for him. His companion remonstrated, saying that Bryan's election would invite national disaster. "What are you talking about?" exclaimed the other, "did the country ever see such times as we're having now under the Republicans?" Evidently he had reasoned it out that all the disaster that was prophesied should Bryanism triumph was being experienced under triumphant Republicanism.

A Republican assemblyman remarked in my presence that his party had a hard row to hoe this time. Had Teddy been the candidate it would have been an easier job, he thought.

Hearst says: "Can you not see that it makes no difference to those great corrupt corporations which of the old parties wins?" Sure, we can see it, have long seen it. We would ask the same question relative to Mr. Hearst's party. What difference would it make?

Mr. Hearst, himself, is the proprietor of a no mean enterprise in his chain of newspapers. If his interests, newspaper and otherwise, have nothing to fear from the Independence party, then neither have the great corporations anything to fear.

Mr. Hisgen, Mr. Hearst's presidential candidate, is a competitor of the Standard Oil. His friends boast of how he has "bucked the trust." In order to "buck a trust" a man must have considerable weight. The whole Independence move is a middle class "bucking of the trusts." That fight is no concern of the wage workers.

But there is more to it: the Republicans view Hearst as an ally—whatever Hisgen takes from Bryan helps Taft.

On the other hand, the workers have nothing, absolutely nothing to hope for in the election of Bryan. Be it Taft, Bryan or Hisgen, capitalism rules and the worker remains a beast to be exploited.

In the past the workers were forced into voting as the ruling class dictated by threats of closing down; now that things are closed down they are trying to wheedle the workers out of their votes by the premise, "Give up Taft and the doors will open." As one workman put it, the first was open intimidation, this is veiled intimidation; but intimidation nevertheless.

Watch the label on your paper. It will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third, the year.

PHILADELPHIA OPEN AIR MEETINGS.

September 30th. — Broad street and Columbia avenue. Chairman, Mathews. Speakers, Schoenfeld and Anton.

SATURDAY, October 3rd. — 40th St. and Lancaster Ave. Chairman, Lutherman. Speakers, Erwin and Schoenfeld.

SUNDAY, October 4th.—East Plaza, City Hall, 8 p. m. Chairman, McLure. Speakers, Anton and Durner.

North Plaza, City Hall, 8 p. m. Chairman, Erwin. Speakers, Lutherman and Schoenfeld.

MONDAY, October 5th, 8 p. m.—Lehigh and Germantown Aves. Chairman, Durner. Speakers, Anton and Mullen.

TUESDAY, October 6th, 8 p. m.—Front and Dauphin Sts. Chairman, Mullen. Speakers, Durner and Anton.

WEDNESDAY, October 7th.—Broad St. and Columbia Ave. Chairman, Mullen. Speakers, Anton and Bolton.

THURSDAY, October 8th.—East Plaza, City Hall, 8 p. m. Chairman, Schoenfeld. Speakers, Erwin and Lutherman.

FRIDAY, October 9th.—52nd St. and Haverford Ave., 8 p. m. Chairman, Mullen. Speakers, Anton and Durner.

SATURDAY, October 10th.—52nd St. and Haverford Ave., 7:45 p. m. Chairman, Lutherman. Speakers, Gillhaus and Erwin.

40th St. and Lancaster Ave., 8:30 p. m. —Chairman, Durner. Speakers, Anton and Gillhaus.

SUNDAY, October 11th.—East Plaza, City Hall, 8 p. m. Chairman, McLure. Speakers, Gillhaus, Anton and Lutherman.

October 11th.—North Plaza, City Hall, 8 p. m. Chairman, Erwin. Speakers, Durner, Schoenfeld and Gillhaus.

MONDAY, October 12th.—Lehigh and Germantown Aves, 7:45 p. m. Chairman, Erwin. Speakers, Schoenfeld and Gillhaus.

October 12th.—Front and Dauphin Sts., 8 p. m. Chairman, Durner. Speakers, Anton, Mullen and Gillhaus.

GILLHAUS TOUR EASTWARD.

Indianapolis, Ind.—September 29.
Allegheny County, Pa.—October 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7.
Erie County, Pa.—October 8, 9.
Philadelphia, Pa.—October 10, 11, 12.
Allentown, Pa.—October 13, 14.

Paul Augustine, Nat'l Secretary.

OFFICERS OF SECTION MILWAUKEE, S. L. P.

Section Milwaukee elected the following officers at its last meeting:

Organizer, Albert Schnabel; Recording Secretary, Henry Schild; Financial Secretary, Ernst Wegner; Literary Agent, John Herold; Agent for The People, Fred Kremer; Agent for the "Arbeiter Zeitung, Bachus Babnik.

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Official Organ of the Socialist Labor Party of Great Britain.
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The WEEKLY PEOPLE,
28 City Hall Place, New York.

PLATFORM

Adopted at the National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party, July, 1904, and Re-adopted at the National Convention, July, 1908.

The Socialist Labor Party of America, in convention assembled, reasserts the inalienable right of man to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

We hold that the purpose of government is to secure to every citizen the enjoyment of this right; but taught by experience we hold furthermore that such right is illusory to the majority of the people, to wit, the working class, under the present system of economic inequality that is essentially destructive of THEIR life, THEIR liberty and THEIR happiness.

We hold that the true theory of politics is that the machinery of government must be controlled by the whole people; but again taught by experience we hold furthermore that the true theory of economics is that the means of production must likewise be owned, operated and controlled by the people in common. Man cannot exercise his right of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness without the ownership of the land on and the tool with which to work. Deprived of these, his life, his liberty and his fate fall into the hands of the class that owns those essentials for work and production.

We hold that the existing contradiction between the theory of democratic government and the fact of a despotic economic system—the private ownership of the natural and social opportunities—divides the people into two classes: the Capitalist Class and the Working Class; throws society into the convulsions of the Class Struggle; and perverts government to the exclusive benefit of the Capitalist Class.

Thus labor is robbed of the wealth which it alone produces, is denied the means of self-employment, and, by compulsory idleness in wage slavery, is even deprived of the necessaries of life.

Against such a system the Socialist Labor Party raises the banner of revolt, and demands the unconditional surrender of the Capitalist Class.

The time is fast coming when in the natural course of social evolution, this system, through the destructive action of its failures and crises, on the one hand, and the constructive tendencies of its trusts and other capitalist combinations, on the other hand, will have worked out its own downfall.

We, therefore, call upon the wage workers of America to organize under the banner of the Socialist Labor Party into a class conscious body, aware of its rights and determined to conquer them.

And we also call upon all other intelligent citizens to place themselves squarely upon the ground of Working Class interests, and join us in this mighty and noble work of human emancipation, so that we may put summary end to the existing barbarous class conflict by placing the land and all the means of production, transportation and distribution into the hands of the people as a collective body, and substituting the Co-operative Commonwealth for the present state of planless production, industrial war and social disorder—a commonwealth in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his faculties, multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization.

LABOR LAWS BROKEN

NO NEW STORY, BUT BUREAU ADMITS IT.

Flagrant Disobedience of Statutes Found on Every Hand—Four Hundred Convictions Found in Eleven Months—Shameful Disregard of Eight-Hour Law Almost Universal.

Albany, September 21.—The Department of Labor reports that during the month of August the bureau of factory inspection has instituted prosecution for flagrant violation of the law, to the number of 93. Of this number 77 related to the illegal employment of children, 17 to the violation of the restriction on the hours of labor of women, four to the hours of male minors, two for failure to provide water closets for factory employes, one for refusal to guard machinery and two for violations of the scaffolding laws.

Sixty-seven cases were brought to final issue, resulting in 39 convictions, while eight were withdrawn by the department, eight dismissed by the courts and 12 defendants were acquitted. The amount of penalties imposed was $325.

From Oct. 1, 1907, to Aug. 31, 1908, the bureau says it has been inspecting factories, bakeries and laundries. During the eleven months just closed, 659 cases were instituted. To this number must be added 72 cases pending from the preceding year. The total number of cases brought to trial and disposed of during this term was 570, resulting in 400 convictions. The aggregate penalties imposed was $4,866. Illegal child labor in factories is gradually decreasing. The bureau in its praiseful report of itself for doing only a part of its duty, says:

"Complaints of violations of the eight-hour law have been more numerous than last year. We have promptly investigated every complaint lodged with us, and, generally speaking, with very satisfactory results. Many of the violations of the eight-hour law to which our attention was drawn were on the sub-contracts for the construction of the state barge canal. A majority, if not all such violations, were absolutely inexcusable, and were mainly due to a misconception of the powers of one man to nullify an important piece of legislation by a stroke of his pen. It was to put an end to such an intolerable state of facts that the commissioner of labor on July 14, 1908, sent to every barge canal contractor a letter of warnnig that thereafter he would decline to recognize certificates of emergency which, in fact, did not cover a state of actual and extraordinary emergency which would justify a temporary suspension of the eight-hour law. We believe this warning had the desired effect. The eight-hour law is to-day more universally observed than ever before."

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A document dealing with the present panic and an answer to the stock and bond question.
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